THE
DIRECTORY &
CHRONICLE.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
1917 Fifty-Fifth Annual Issue.

PRICES:
Large Copies ... $11.00
Abridged 7.00

Orders should be sent to the
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

LATHE

7 inch Back geared, screw cutting lathe, compound slide rest, complete with Self-centring Chuck, face plates, steadies, and counter shaft.

PRICE $1,550.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Phone 27.

[788

No. 18,499. 號九十九百四十八萬一第 日四十月七年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1917. 五拜禮 號一十三月八年六國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
784

CAPE
WHITE WINES

DRAKENSTEIN &
JAGGER CUP

Shipped by—

J. SEDGWICK & Co., LTD.,

Cape Town.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR&Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

3-3

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG, at $6, $7 and $7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

[533

A LING & CO.,

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[535

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.	
8.00 "	to 10.00 "	"	10 "
10.00 "	to 11.00 "	"	15 "
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m.	"	15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	"	10 "
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	"	15 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	"	10 "
2.15 "	to 5.00 "	"	15 "
5.00 "	to 8.00 "	"	10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 "	to 10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
10.30 "	to 11.00 "	"	10 "
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon	"	15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	"	10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 "	"	15 "
5.30 "	to 6.00 "	"	10 "
6.00 "	to 6.30 "	"	15 "
6.30 "	to 8.00 "	"	10 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.
General Managers.

468

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3 Through Express.	No. 5 Local.	No. 7 Through Slow.	No. 9 Local.	No. 11 Through Express.	No. 13 Through Express.	No. 17 Local.	No. 19 Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.25		8.35		12.25	4.10		
SHEK LUNG .. dep.	8.40		11.16		1.50	6.25		
Shum Chun .. dep.	10.25	5.05	4.30	11.45	3.20	7.10	6.15	9.05
Sheung Shui .. dep.	—	8.12	4.57	11.53	—	—	6.22	9.13
Fanling .. dep.	—	8.19	4.41	11.56	—	—	6.25	9.16
Taipo Market .. dep.	—	8.25	4.52	12.06	—	—	6.33	—
Taipo .. dep.	—	8.32	4.58	12.11	—	—	6.39	9.27
Shatin .. dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.24	—	—	6.52	—
Yaumati .. dep.	—	8.56	5.25	12.36	—	—	6.58	—
Hung Hom .. dep.	—	9.02	5.32	12.42	—	—	7.02	—
KOWLOON .. arr.	11.05	9.08	5.35	12.45	4.00	7.50	7.05	9.52

Saturdays and Sundays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local.	No. 6 Through Express.	No. 8 Through Slow.	No. 10 Local.	No. 12 Through Express.	No. 14 Local.	No. 16 Local.	No. 20 Through Express.	No. 22 Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Last Ferry leave .... H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.15	10.15	11.55	1.15	1.55	6.15	5.05
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.25	12.10	1.28	1.68	5.30	5.18
Hung Hom .. dep.	6.54	—	9.33	10.33	—	1.32	1.62	—	5.22
Yaumati .... dep.	7.00	—	9.40	10.40	—	1.39	1.58	—	5.27
Shatin .... dep.	7.11	—	9.56	10.52	—	1.48	2.09	—	5.38
Taipo .... dep.	7.23	—	10.09	11.04	—	2.01	2.21	—	5.53
Taipo Market dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.08	—	2.06	2.25	—	5.56
Fanling .... dep.	7.37	—	10.22	11.17	—	2.14	2.34	—	6.04
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	—	10.25	11.20	—	2.16	2.37	—	6.07
Shum Chun arr.	7.45	—	—	11.23	—	2.23	2.41	—	6.12
dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	11.55	—	—	4.15	—
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	10.35	2.10	—	1.51	—	—	6.05	—
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) .. arr.	—	11.45	3.34	—	3.40	—	—	7.15	—

Saturdays and Sundays only. Saturdays only. Saturdays excepted.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

[782

WM. STEWART & CO.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS AND TIMBER EXPERTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

IMPORTERS of Teak, Philippine Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.

Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

Prices and Samples, on application.

Telegrams—Rosewood. Telephone No. 1463. P. O. Box No. 639.

[827

MITSUBISHI
DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY'S CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks ...	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53	188 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 "	24	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

		No. 1	No. 2.
Lifting Power		7,000 tons.	12,400 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	"	460 feet.	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	"	58 "	66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	"	23 "	28 "

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	368 feet 10 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.	

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

717

KAIPING COAL
FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

21

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FRAWLEY COY.

TO-NIGHT:—
"TWIN BEDS."

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 1ST SEPT.:— "BOUGHT AND PAID FOR."
MONDAY, 3RD SEPT.:— "SUNDAY."
TUESDAY, 4TH SEPT.:— "UNDER COVER."
WEDNESDAY, 5TH SEPT:— "JERRY."
THURSDAY, 6TH SEPT.:— "PAID IN FULL" AND VAUDEVILLE.

Curtain Rises at 9.15 p.m.

PRICES $3, $2 AND $1.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

[957

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

"La Flor de la Isabela."

CIGARS OF QUALITY FROM MANILA.

PIGTAILS. FAVORITOS J. DOTRES.
VEGUEROS ESPECIALES. ESPECIALES TABACALERA.
VEGUEROS FINOS.

TRY THEM. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

On Sale at all the Leading Tobacconists. BOTELHO BROS., AGENTS.

946]

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY. GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 4, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. No. 200.
JOHN DE B. LANCASTER. Acting Local Manager.

1785

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA" 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S.	"ECUADOR"	Sept. 12th.
S.S.	"COLOMBIA"	Oct., 10th.
S.S.	"VENEZUELA"	Nov. 7th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road
Telephone 141.

700

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
1 Superintendent.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"TJISONDARI"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Sept., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th Sept., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd Sept.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1917. [975

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART
Manager.

[1a

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS
Telephone: No. 373
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

[29

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience, Telephones in every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

[139

THE VICTORIA HOTEL CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs GEO. B. EYLES.

1786

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAIO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG AND CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

Agencies:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO & Co., LTD.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. B. BROWN McFARLANE & Co., LTD.
For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO, Manager,
No. 9, Pedder Street Hongkong.

[568

FRENCH LESSONS

G MOUSSION

15 MORRISON HILL ROAD

363

VICTROLA

A Living source of pleasure for everybody every day.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS. [28-5

WHITE DRESS WAISTCOATS

FROM $4.00 each.

Made of light weight Pique, inst Aertex Cellular cloth and with Aertex Cellular cloth back.

Undoubtedly the most cool and comfortable Waistcoats for Evening Dress Wear.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 39.

[103

No. 10 SCOTCH

JAMES WATSON & CO., LTD., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND

WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK No. 10 WHISKY?

BECAUSE ONE OUGHT.

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 636.

[95

UNDERWOOD No. 5 ... ... $140

REMINGTON No. 10 ... ... $120

ROYAL No. 5 ... ... $120

Machines are in first class condition and ready for immediate delivery.

Apply:—

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

POWELL'S BUILDING.

PHONE: 1687.

[122

HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

We give below a list of successes, in connection with the Technical Institute Examinations held in June last:—

*Indicates distinction.

Allen, Ethel	Teachers' (Wom)	II.
Au Pok-man	Teachers' (Men)	I.
"	Mathematics	II.
Au Wo-chung	Tchrs'. Vern (Men)	II.
Brawn, Anna E.	Teachers' (Women)	I.
Castro, F. X. d'A.	English	III.
*Chak Tai-kwong	Shorthand	B
*Chan Kai-bong	Shorthand	B
Chan Long-hin	Teachers' (Men)	I.
"	Mathematics	II.
*Chan Mo-tong	Mathematics	I.
Chan Sik-ki	Teachers' (Men)	I.
Chan Wun-man	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom)	I.
*Charrington, H.	Mathematics	II.
Chau Chi-cheung, Matthias	Teachers' (Men)	I.
Chenalloy, A. A.	Shorthand (80)	Speed.
Cheng So-yu	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom)	II.
Cheung Chui-kam	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom)	II.
Cheung Hon-cha	Tchrs'. Vern (Men)	III.
*Cheung Pui-yiu	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom)	I.
Cheung Shiu-kam	Teachers' (Men)	I.
Cheung Sui Cho	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom)	I.
Cheung Sui-ying	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom)	II.
Chiu Him	Teachers' (Men)	II.
Chiu Yan-kwong	Teachers' (Men)	I.
*Choy Sai-piu	Shorthand	B
Christopher, M.	Teachers' (Men)	I.
*Chu Kam-tin	English	III.
Clarke, Helen	Teachers' (Wom)	III.
*Coelho, M. M.	Shorthand	Int.
Conceicao, V.	English	I.
Cordeiro, E.	Shorthand (80)	Speed
Dad, A. H. Fatty	Shorthand (70)	Speed
Edwards, Percy	Chemistry, Practical	II.
*Fan Shiu-ching	Chemistry, Practical	I.
"	Physics	I.
Fung Hay-wah	English	II.
Fung Ngan-kwan	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom)	II.
Hayashi, Y.	English	I.
Haynes, L. H.	Shorthand	B
*Haynes, L. J. D.	Shorthand	B
Ho Chee-wing	Physics	II
Ho Kwai-fong	Building Cons.	II.
Ho Sheung	Architectural Design	I.
Ho Shu-fong	Building Cons.	I.
Ho Tung, Edward	Physics	I.
Hu Kun-chi	Teachers'	I.
*Hui King-him	Mathematics	II.
Hung Pui-ching	Teachers' (Women)	II
Hung Wai-sang	Chemistry, Practical	II.
*Ismail, S. A.	Shorthand (80)	Sp.
Ismail, S. D.	French	I.
Jack, Jessie	Teachers' (Wom.)	III.
Kan Chi-man	Physics	I.
*Khan, Juman	English	I.
Klingemann, Adele	Teachers' (Wom.)	III.
Ko Ping-kwong	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	II.
*Kong Yuk-tong	Shorthand	Int.
Kung Yut-Ngo	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	I.
Kunihiro, M.	English	I.
Kwok Chin-hing	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	I.
Kwok U-hi	Physics	I.
*Kwok Wan-hung	English	II.
"	Book-keeping	II.
Kwok Yee-hing	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	II.
*Kylling, Wm. H.	Chemistry, Practical	I.
Kynock, J. G.	Book-keeping	I.
*Lai Chi-wa	Book-keeping	I.
Lai Kwat-sun	Tchrs'. Vern (Men)	I.
Lai Pui-kon	English	II.
Lai Shu-fan	French	I.
Lam Kwan-shan	Teachers' (Men)	III.
*Lam Kwan-ying	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	II.
Lam Muk-ying	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	I.
Lam Shing-fan	Translation	I.
*Lau Shiu-chuen	English	II.
Lau Wai-chan	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	II.
*Lau Ying-cheung	Mathematics	I.
Lee Kai-wang	Physics	I.
Lee Pak-hung	Physics	II.
Leung Chee	Book-keeping	II.
Leung Chui-ling	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	I.
Leung Chung-tat	Tchrs'. V. (Wom.)	III.
Leung Lai-yung	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	II.
Leung Pik-shan	Tchrs'. V. (Wom.)	III.
Leung Sui-sang	Teachers' (Men)	III.
Li Chi-lam	Tchrs'. Vern (Men)	I.
Li Chi-wa	Teachers' (Men)	II.
Li Ching-yat	Tchrs'. Vern (Men)	I.
Li Ka-kuk	Tchrs'. Vern (Men)	I.
Li Oi-ki	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	I.
Li Po-sum	Tchrs'. Vern (Men)	I.
Li Tat-hang	Tchrs'. V. (Men)	III.
Li Wai-shan	Tchrs'. V. (Wom.)	III.
Li Wai-yuen	Tchrs'. V. (Wom.)	III.
Li Yun-shan	Teachers' (Men)	III.
Ling Man-i	English	II.
*Ling Tsang	Shorthand	Ele.
Lo Kai yui	Teachers' (Men)	III.
Lo Shu-Nok	Teachers' (Men)	II.
Lo. Wai-kwan	Physics	I.
Lui Sut-Shi	Tchrs'. V. (Wom.)	III.
McLeod, William	Book-keeping	I.
Maclachlan, E. F.	Shorthand	Ele.
*Madar, A. O.	Shorthand (80)	SP.
Mahomed, A. B.	English	I.
Mak Sui-wan	Tchrs'. Vern (Men)	II.
Mak Yuk-chi	Tchrs'. Vern (Men)	II.
Mok Man-yu	English	I.
Mok Shiu-che	Translation	I.
Mok Yu-tak	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	II.
Neves, F.	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	I.
Nunes, F.	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	II.
Ng Miu-hang	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	II.
Ng Pak-keung	Tchrs'. Vern (Men)	I.
*Ng Ping-Un	Architectural Design	I.
Ngan Kwan-yu	Tchrs'. Vern (Men)	II.
O Sui-sum	Tchrs'. V. (Wom.)	III.
*Omar, U. M.	Shorthand (80)	Sp.
Pinna, G. S.	Teachers' (Women)	I.
Pong Wing-Shiu	Teachers' (Men)	III.
*Poon Sau-han	Teachers' (Women)	I.
Poon Why, Mary	Teachers' (Women)	II.
Prata, F.	French	I.
Pun U-chiu	Teachers' (Men)	I.
*Rodger, G. S.	Mathematics	I.
Rowan, Arthur	Teachers' (Men)	III.
Rowan, G. E.	Teachers' (Men)	II.
*Roza, J. N.	Shorthand	B.
Samy, A. H.	Physics	I.
Sho Tok-kwan	Mathematics	II.
Shi Iu-tak	Chemistry, Practical	I.
"	Physics	I.
Sin-h K. S.	English	II.
Siu Wun-ying	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	I.
So Lai-king	Tchrs'. V. (Wom.)	III.
So Po-lam	Chemistry, Practical	I.
"	Physics	I.
*Stubbings, G. E.	Shorthand	B.
Sung On-wing	Teachers' (Men)	II.
*Sutton, E. J. R.	Book-keeping	I.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Szto Wing-hong	Shorthand	Ele.
"	Teachers' (Men)	I.
Tam Cheuk-kai	Teachers' (Men)	I.
Tam Lai-king	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	II.
Tam Yam-kin	Teachers' (Men)	III.
Tang Lai-sang	Shorthand	Int.
Tang Shing-cheung	Translation	I.
*Tang Shu-sham	Shorthand	Int.
To King-sing	English	II.
*To Kwan-fong	Teachers' (Women)	I.
*To Yun-shang	Mathematics	II
Tsang Hin-nung	B'ding. Construction	II.
Tsang Tsung-ping	Chemistry, Practical	I.
Tsang Tung-fook	Physics	I.
Tsui Hung-Piu	English	II.
Tsui Yee-hing	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	I.
Tsui Yuk-lin	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	I.
Un Chan-fai	English	III.
Un Kam-sun	C'mistry, Practical	III.
*Un Pak-sun	Teachers' (Women)	III.
Wallace, G. G.	Chemistry, Practical	I.
Walter, Mary	Teachers' (Women)	III.
Wei Lan-sang	Physics	II.
*White, H. W.	French	II.
*Wong, K. H.	French	II.
Wong Kwok-nai	Book-keeping	I.
*Wong Tai-On	Mathematics	I.
Wong Wai-Fong	Tchrs'. Vern (Wom.)	II.
Wong Yan-kwong	Chemistry, Practical	I.
"	Physics	II.
Wong Yee-but	Teachers' (Men)	I.
*Wu Min	Physics	I.
"	Chemistry, Practical	I.
Xavier, B.	Shorthand (80)	Sp.
Xavier, M.	Shorthand (70)	Sp.
Yeung Ngan-kun	Tchrs'. V. (Wom.)	III.
Yip Cho-sang	Tchrs'. V. (Men)	III.
Yuen Hip-wai	Mathematics	I.
Yuen Yuo-kuan	English	II.
*Yvanovich, P. A.	French	I.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"TWIN BEDS."

The Frawley Company, who during their short stay in Hongkong have fully maintained the high reputation with which they came to the Colony, scored another success last evening with the presentation of "Twin Beds," a farce which is "full of trouble for the principals and full of laughs for the audience."

All the trouble starts when Mrs. Hawkins becomes infatuated with an Italian tenor—Signor Monti—who is always warbling an aria from something or another. The Signora Monti, suspicious of her husband's attentions to the other woman, moves her tenor off to another apartment and for some reason Mr. Hawkins gets the same idea and also moves—to the same apartment. Twin beds are a new feature in the Hawkins' domestic economy, and the laughs begin when Signor Monti comes home towards morning and accidentally wanders into the Hawkins' apartment, where Mrs. Hawkins is slumbering peacefully, and crawls into the other twin bed. Further complications arise when another gentleman who is on the look-out for burglars goes into the same flat and is caught and gagged by the English maid. In the end it gives Mrs. Hawkins a great deal of trouble to explain how the two men got into her room while her husband was at the club that night. But it ends peacefully with the earnest resolve of the Hawkinses to do away with twin beds in the future.

The play is full of amusing incidents and last evening it kept the large audience laughing from start to finish. It will be given again this evening.

ANNAMITES ON WESTERN FRONT.

The United Press correspondent with the French Armies writes:—

Annamite troops, the "little brown men" of France's colonies in Indo-China, have just had their baptism of fire on the Western front. They are the smallest men fighting, but they have acquitted themselves in a manner that gives them rank with the troops of greater physical endowment. The Annamite battalions are composed entirely of volunteers, and although they are now in the fighting line for the first time, they have been in France for a little over a year. What they lack in physical size they more than make up in spirit. Almost without exception they are students from the French schools, colleges, and universities in Indo-China, where the call for volunteers early in 1916 almost depleted the French educational institutions.

Although a people of very rigid social classes, the Annamites accepted the democratic life of the French Army. Among those serving are Annamites with the ranks of count, mandarin of the first, second, and third classes, and other distinctions of caste and nobility, and among themselves all the courtesies to which these ranks are entitled are scrupulously observed, but when the battalions are formed for fighting or other service the counts and the mandarins become merely private soldiers. When these volunteers were first brought to France there was no idea of using them as fighting troops owing to their small stature, and they were employed in various services of the rear—as convoy chauffeurs, road builders, afforestation workers, etc.—but their constant proximity to the front soon aroused a desire for fighting, and now they have been given their chance.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

BAND.

As previously ordered, the Band will play at North Point on Saturday, 1st September, at 9 p.m.

DRUMMERS AND BUGLERS.

As previously ordered, the Drummers and Buglers will play at North Point on Saturday, 1st September, at 9 p.m.

EQUIPMENT.

Sergeants and Constables in possession of Bolts, Whistles and Chains issued to them for their visit to Macao are warned to return the same to Company Sergeant Major Silva before noon on Friday, the 31st inst.

(Sgd.) T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (Reserve).

Hongkong, 30th August, 1917.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION RESULTS.

HONGKONG CANDIDATES.

HONOURS LIST.

No.	Name.	School.
8	Charles S. Rosselet,	Diocesan.
73	Liu Wa-po,	Diocesan.
77	Wong Ka-tsun,	Diocesan.

PASS LIST.

No.	Name.	School.
1	Lam Wan-po,	Queen's College.
10	Charles Onslow,	Diocesan.
11	Mohammed Aslan Khan,	Q's. College.
13	Armand Joseph Braga,	Q's. College.
15	Wei Lansing,	Queen's College.
21	Wong Kwok-in,	Queen's College.
24	Ernest Sahmet,	St. Joseph's College.
26	Joseph Binchang Lin,	St. Joseph's C.
27	Lau Hon-cho,	Queen's College.
28	João José Basto,	St. Joseph's College
30	Juan Corominas,	St. Joseph's C.
31	Shin Kwai-shang,	Q's. College.
32	Eduardo V.M. de Sousa,	St. Joseph's
33	Shin Lok-shang,	Queen's College.
34	F. Xavier Chow Yick-sing,	St. Joseph's College.
35	Tan Soo-kim,	St. Stephen's College.
39	Tsoi Teng-ming,	St. Stephen's C.
43	Liu Wa-sun,	St. Stephen's College.
44	Thomas Archdale Martin,	Private Study.
47	Chao Kuo-liang,	St. Stephen's C.
51	Tam Yam-yeuk,	St. Stephen's C.
52	Fong Tse-kung,	University.
54	Sen Chi-ming,	University.
55	Pau Chik-yan,	St. Stephen's C.
61	Herbert Wells Randall,	Diocesan.
65	Francis Smith,	Diocesan.
67	Kenneth Augustus Mason,	Diocesan.
70	Lim Eng-hac.	
75	Edward Gourdin,	Diocesan.
82	Joseph C. Thivy.	

Candidates who may matriculate in the Faculties of Arts or Engineering, but will be required to pass subsequently in Chinese.

No.	Name.	School.
6	Tso Chak-kau,	Diocesan.
63	Chou Hong-to,	Diocesan.

Candidates who failed the Matriculation Examination, but have been awarded Senior Local Certificates.

No.	Name.	School.
20	Miya Ahmed Cameroo,	St. Joseph's.
36	Abbasbhoy Abdoolhoosen Abdoolrahim,	St. Joseph's C.

Candidates who have previously passed the Matriculation Examination and have now qualified for the Faculty of Medicine.

No.	Name.
58	Ang Swee-cheng.
66	Carlos F. X. da Roza.

Candidate who had previously matriculated and has now qualified in Chinese.

No.	Name.
80	Lau Yau-chi.

SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.

HONGKONG CANDIDATES.

BOYS.

Passed Matriculation.

No.	Name.	School.
172	Li Kai-tai,	St. Paul's College

Pass List.

No.	Name.	School.
153	Sheik Akbar Ismail,	Q's. College
	Dis. Stenography.	
168	Yau Hau-king,	St. Paul's College.
177	Chan Ki-wong,	Diocesan.

GIRLS.

Honours List.

No.	Name.	School.
206	Delminda Lopes,	Belilios Public.

Pass List.

No.	Name.	School.
201	Annie Maria Silva,	Italian Convent.
203	Beatrice White,	Italian Convent.
205	Carmen Florencia Garcia,	Italian C.
208	Florence Lyen,	Belilios Public.
211	Felicidade Neves,	Italian Convent
	Dis. Biblical Knowledge.	
213	Florentina Nunes,	Italian Convent
	Dis. Biblical Knowledge.	
214	Aurea Xavier,	Belilios Public School.
215	Helen Clarke,	Italian Convent
	Dis. Biblical Knowledge.	
216	Anizia Lopes,	Belilios Public School.
218	Lo Mo-in,	St. Stephen's.
222	Choy Kam-yuet,	St. Stephen's.
223	Mary Walter,	Italian Convert.
224	Kwok Sheung-man,	St. Stephen's.

JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.

HONGKONG CANDIDATES.

PASS LIST—BOYS.

No.	Name.	School.
3	Laukin Fan,	Queen's College.
5	Lau Wai-kiu,	Queen's College.
6	Wong Po-ki,	St. Stephen's College.
8	Yue Man-kwong,	St. Stephen's
	Dis. Biblical Knowledge.	
9	Chau Man-kam,	Queen's College.
10	Yew Hon-ping,	St. Stephen's.
12	Ho Chee-wing,	Diocesan.
14	Ung Yau-chung,	Diocesan
	Dis Mathematics.	
16	Iu Po-sham,	Diocesan.
19	Chan Ping-sham,	Queen's College.
21	Wong Lo-ka,	Queen's College.
23	Tso Iu-kin,	Queen's College.
24	James Lawrence Y'ng Saye,	Diocesan
	Dis. English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping.	
27	Lau Hung-chun,	Queen's College.
28	Henry John Howard,	Diocesan
	Dis. Biblical Knowledge.	
30	Chan Chau-lam,	Diocesan.
33	Fung Kee-yuen,	Queen's College.
36	Yuen Wui-ping,	Diocesan.
37	Ko Kin-fan,	Queen's College
	Dis. Book-keeping.	
38	Kong Hin-cheung,	Diocesan
	Dis. Biblical Knowledge.	
39	Wong Pok-hing,	Queen's College
	Dis. Book-keeping.	
40	Ng Chit-chung,	Diocesan.
47	Chan Kwan-shut,	Queen's College.
	Dis. Book-keeping.	
48	So Shiu-pang,	Diocesan
	Dis. Book-keeping.	
51	Tsang Chung-nin,	Queen's College.
55	Ebrahim Haroon,	Queen's College
	Dis. Book-keeping.	
56	José Vicente Cordeiro,	St. Joseph's.
58	George Millar,	St. Joseph's College.
60	Leonard Xavier,	St. Joseph's C.
61	Wang Shui-hing,	Queen's College.
62	William Robert Cecil Michael,	St. Joseph's College.
63	Tam Yung-ki,	Queen's College
	Dis. Book-keeping.	
64	Cecil Guimgam,	St. Joseph's College.
66	Woo Pak-luk,	St. Joseph's College.
68	Robert James Ivan White,	St. Joseph's College.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

70	Reginald Sequeira,	St. Joseph's.
72	Michael Go Koe Cheng,	St. Joseph's.
74	Patrick Jerome O'Brien,	St. Joseph's College.
75	Suleyman Haroon,	Queen's College
	Dis. Book-keeping.	
77	Cheung Yuk-kwan,	Queen's College
	Dis. Arithmetic.	
80	Joseph Chow-fong,	St. Joseph's.
81	Wu Min,	Queen's College.
84	Francis Raoul Vabois,	St. Joseph's
	Dis. French, Biblical Knowledge.	
86	Dhunjishaw Pestonji Cooper,	St. Joseph's College.
87	Mok Tai-tin,	Queen's College.
88	Francisco Xavier Gomes,	St. Joseph's College.
89	Shi Iu-tak,	Queen's College.
90	Kekhasro Hormusjee Erani,	St Joseph's College
91	Siu Tsok-mui,	Queen's College.
	Dis. History.	
92	José Xavier,	St. Joseph's College.
94	Antonio Maria Da Cruz,	St. Joseph's College.
95	Sheikh Basheer Ahmed,	Queen's C.
96	Duncan David Urquhart,	St. Joseph's College.
98	Carlos Hyndman d'Almeida,	St. Joseph's College

PASS LIST.—(GIRLS).

No.	Name.	School.
251	Daisy Minnie Brackstone,	Diocesan
	Dis. Biblical Knowledge.	
252	Asuncion Sian,	Italian Convent
	Dis. Arithmetic, Geography.	
253	Esmée Maude Melrose Cornell,	Diocesan Girls' School,
	Dis. English.	
255	Esther Susie Tso,	Diocesan.
256	Luiza Gil,	Italian Convent.
	Dis. Arithmetic.	
257	Lolita Maria de Sousa,	Diocesan.
258	Maria Dolores Juson,	Italian Convent.
	Dis. History.	
259	Rosie Shea,	Diocesan.
260	Maria Manuela de Carvalho,	Italian Convent, *Dis.* Portuguese.
261	Albertina Augusta Prata,	Diocesan.
262	Tsan Chi-ching,	Italian Convent.
263	Constance Edith Martin,	Diocesan
	Dis. Drawing.	
264	Un Chun-sun,	Italian Convent
	Dis. History, Biblical Knowledge.	
265	Maria Käcker,	Diocesan.
267	Irene Ho-tung,	Diocesan.
	Dis. Geography.	
269	Eva Ho-tung,	Diocesan.
	Dis. Arithmetic, Domestic Science.	
270	Lo Mo-yuen,	St. Stephen's.
271	Edith May Fincher,	Diocesan.
272	Sin Hong-kheng,	St. Stephen's.
274	Pearl Bew,	St. Stephen's
	Dis. English, Geography, Biblical Knowledge.	
275	Antonia Campos,	Italian Convent
	Dis. History.	
99	Frederico Antonio Xavier,	Q's. C.
100	Emile Aubouy,	St. Joseph's College.
	Dis. French, Drawing.	
101	Edward Ho-tung,	Queen's College.
102	Lawrence Jack,	St. Joseph's College.
103	Wong Tin-sik,	Queen's College.
104	Noel Braga,	St. Joseph's College
	Dis. English.	
105	Lo Wai-kwan,	Queen's College
	Dis. Chinese.	
106	Abbasbhoy Hoosenally,	St. Joseph's.
108	Sheik Abdool Majid Sepher,	St Joseph's College.
109	Lee Pak-nün,	Queen's College.
113	Chan Tze Tsoi,	Queen's College.
115	Kwok U-hi,	Queen's College.
116	Cheung U-sui,	St. Paul's College.
117	Kwok Luen-hing,	Queen's College.
118	Choy Tin-yat,	St. Paul's College.
119	Lau Ka-tat,	Queen's College.
123	Fok Chong-wa,	Queen's College.
125	Lau Ping-tsang,	Queen's College.
126	Wong Shu-wo,	St. Paul's College
	Dis. Chinese.	
127	Chau Po-sham,	Queen's College.
129	Choa Man-chan,	Queen's College
	Dis. Drawing.	
130	Mac Kwok-fung,	St. Paul's College.
131	U Kam-ping,	Queen's College.
132	Poon Ping-kwong,	St. Paul's College
	Dis. Biblical Knowledge.	
133	Li Chung-shi,	Queen's College.
134	Lai Shu-fan,	St. Paul's College.
135	Lo Ki-san,	Queen's College.
136	Luk Wing-kwong,	St. Paul's College.
137	Tam Wai-ying,	Queen's College.
139	Lo Man-ho,	Queen's College.
140	Ho Kaau,	St. Paul's College.
142	Fung Ho-po,	St. Paul's College.
143	Yeung Kun-lam,	Queen's College.
144	Au Chee-yuen,	St. Paul's College.
147	Tsui Ping-tong,	Queen's College
	Dis. Book-keeping.	
148	Cheong Shun-en,	Ying Wah College.
164	Mak Kin-tsang,	Ying Wah College.
166	So Tak-un,	Ying Wah College.
172	Chan Chun-sang,	Ying Wah College.
175	Chau Wing-ki,	St. Stephen's College.
185	Yeung Tso-wei,	St. Stephen's College.
189	Cheng Yik-kwan,	St. Stephen's "
	Dis. Biblical Knowledge.	
192	Felix Hurley Mody,	Private Study.
195	Lim Ngai-hong,	St. Stephen's.

SPORT.

"JIMMY" JOHNSTONE ILL.

Hongkong swimmers will be sorry to learn that the young local "crack," "Jimmy" Johnstone, who jumped into local fame by his splendid showing in the last harbour swim, and also by subsequent achievements in the water, is suffering from a chill on the kidneys, which is so severe that his medical adviser has ordered him to refrain from all swimming events this season. Johnstone will be much missed in local aquatic events, and Hongkong sportsmen will wish for a speedy recovery. Much is expected of Johnstone by old and experienced swimmers.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, state:—The fortnight has passed without any business in yarn, and, as our market remains entirely stagnant, without any inquiry, and the continuous rise in exchange keeps buyers very nervous, we are unable to give any reliable quotations. Hence we refrain from issuing our fortnightly report by this mail.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

ITALY AND CHINA.

PEKING, August 29th.

The Daily News publishes a sensational article detailing demands alleged to be made by the Italian Minister as compensation for Italians injured in the Peking fighting last month. These demands include the employment of Italians in the Customs and the handing over of the Austrian Concession at Tientsin. Count Aliotti denies the verbal statements attributed to him, and explains that he took advantage of the occasion afforded by a visit to the Waichaiopu to put forward a claim to compensation and also to ask that one or two Italians be given positions vacated by Germans and Austrians in the Customs Service and Salt Administration. He also asked for the rectification of the boundary between the Italian and Austrian Concessions at Tientsin, which question has been under consideration for some time.

FAREWELL TO THE EX-PRESIDENT.

PEKING, August 28th.

The ex-President Li Yuan-hung has left the French Hospital and departed for Tientsin by special train. Members of the Cabinet and high Military Officers bade him farewell at the Railway Station and a brass band played. It is understood that he will remain at Tientsin some time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sale of Dr. Morrison's library is completed.

Congratulations have been received from the King of Italy. The President has replied.

A Mandate authorises the Ministry of Finance to send for the relief of sufferers by the flood $20,000 each to Chihli, Fengtien and Honan; $50,000 to Hunan; and $10,000 to Jehol.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

AUSTRIAN AND JAPANESE DEMANDS.

SHANGHAI, August 30th.

The Italian Minister has asked to be allowed to administer the Austrian Concession at Tientsin, offering by way of exchange a revision of the Custom duties and the postponement of the claim for indemnity.

Japan has requested to be allowed to administer the north part of the Tsinpoo railway.

The agreement relating to the Japanese loan of 10,000,000 dollars was signed yesterday.

MEDIATOR SENT TO KWANGTUNG.

The Government have sent Feng Keng-kwang to Kwangtung to mediate there.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, August 30th.

GERMANS REMOVING TO HONAM.

The Superintendent of Police has received reports that many Germans have removed to Fong Chuen (Honam).

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

The post of Civil Governor is still vacant. General Luk Wing-ting favours someone other than Wu Ming-Poon for the office. The Tuchun Chan Ping-kwan desires a man with military knowledge like Li Yew-hon. The Military and the Assembly support Wu Hon-man, ex-Tutuh; while the public incline to Chan King-ming (ex-Tutuh). Yew-hon, however, is considered the most likely candidate.

Wu Hon-man, the ex-Tutuh, went to Hongkong on the 29th, after hearing that the Provincial Assembly had elected him as Civil Governor.

The Tuchun has cancelled the commandership of the Civil Governor's bodyguard. He has now altogether 20 regiments under his command.

THE SOUTHERN PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has passed the second reading of the Bill for establishing a Ministry of War.

Twenty-two more M.Ps. arrived at Canton yesterday, and over one hundred others are expected from Shanghai very soon. The majority so far belong to Northern Provinces. General Luk Wing-ting as expected to arrive in Kwangtung very soon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The point having been raised of increasing the amount of military work required of local business men, the time appears opportune for inquiring whether the present system of combining business and military duties is producing the best results obtainable from the resources of the Colony.

Roughly speaking, our male population may be divided into military men and business men, both classes highly trained in their respective spheres, and each class able to produce its best work in the particular pursuit to which its training has been devoted.

The *personnel* of the business community has been reduced to the minimum number necessary for running the commerce of the Colony as a result of the deliberations of the Military Commission, and, as a consequence of this reduction, the remaining business men have now to work at higher than normal pressure, with holidays debarred except in unusual circumstances, and hours of recreation considerably curtailed. This in spite of the fact that experience has proved such holidays and recreation to be essential to maximum outturn of work in a tropical climate.

These men are called upon to discharge military duties which occupy not only hours normally required for recreation, but also time—a very considerable amount in certain sections—which ought to be given to rest. The services of military men can be arranged equitably for any hours of the day or night, but it is not so in the case of business men, who are required to attend office at 9 a.m., irrespective of night duties.

The Military Service Bill proposes that still further time be transferred to military duties, and it becomes a question of how far this principle can be carried without leaving the business men physically inefficient for business and still merely partially-trained soldiers. Military men, on the other hand, are taking up censorship and business posts, and the natural result of such a combination of duties will be a tendency in both classes to become "Jacks of all trades and masters of none."

Every business man willingly devotes hours of recreation to acquiring the essentials of drill and shooting, but beyond that the best results can be attained by leaving the business man to his business and the soldier to his soldiering.

Military duties present more opportunities for honour and glory than does the humdrum routine of business, but it has been established that the commercial connections of the Colony are to be maintained, and any sense of satisfaction derived from doing one's bit in khaki is worth sacrificing to the knowledge of more efficient work in the direction in which one is better qualified to serve.

I enclose my card, and am, sir, yours faithfully,

IMPERIAL.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1917.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the Military Service Bill will not be rushed through all its remaining stages at the Legislative Council meeting to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, but that the public will be afforded an opportunity of considering it in its amended form. There can be no reason for haste, and, as the Bill is one which intimately concerns every man of British race in the Colony between the ages of 18 and 55—and no other section of the community—it is a matter upon which we are pre-eminently entitled to express an opinion.—Yours faithfully,

"FESTINA LENTE."

Hongkong, August 30th, 1917.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In the early part of 1914 when the dollar rose from 1s. 9d. to the "starvation" rate of 1s. 11d., the "awful hardship" inflicted on officers was immediately recognised and compensation given as the result of a cable; but now that the rate has practically doubled not a word is heard. The fact that the individual soldier has to live on charity, less the seniors' share, doesn't interest them at all. It is very good of the China Association and the Chamber of Commerce to take the matter up, but the people whose duty it is to stop this wholesale robbery are wasting their time trying to Germanise the colony with an 18-to-55 Conscription Bill.

Another point worth bringing forward is that some of the Chinese clerks employed in a certain Military office were paid at sterling rates when the dollar was low, but when it rose to 2s. they complained, and, without trouble, they got their salaries fixed at currency rates. The soldier, of course, can carry on if the dollar goes to 5s. The injustice of the whole situation makes one's blood boil.—Yours, etc.,

DELEGATE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—"Resident" suggests a move in the right direction, but will officialdom have the courage to take such a bold course? If our heads of departments had had more courage things would not have reached this state.

I came to Hongkong a decent, loyal, patriotic Englishman, thinking my country the best in the world, and was ready to fight or do anything else for her. What I am now I would not like to say, and I feel certain that you would not like to print it. I don't suppose that even Germany is, or has been, making money at the expense of her ill-paid Service men.

The contemptuous indifference of the Home Government is almost beyond belief. One can imagine a very subordinate Secretary getting hold of the fourth or fifth cablegram from Hongkong and promptly filing it with such a remark as:—"What! Again those curs are yapping!"

The question is, how many more days can this state of affairs go on without something coming to a head? I write "days" advisedly. In every mess—both officers and sergeants—in every barrack room, canteen, office—in fact, anywhere where Service men congregate—we hear discontent and bitter remarks. Men say "I have given my all for my country, and by heavens I'm wondering if she is worth it." All are longing for the end of the war, when they can leave the service of an unjust and ungrateful country and find a place where sacrifices are not rewarded by ill and unjust treatment.

Men with grievances are apt to be unjust, and in this case it is not the country which is treating its sons so abominably, but certain obstinate officials at home, who don't know the conditions and refuse to be told. It is quite possible that one official only is "putting the lid on" all the efforts of the public-spirited residents of Hongkong, who are undoubtedly trying their best to help the soldier and sailor.

I suggest an appeal to Lord Northcliffe to make the grievance public (I fancy our brothers and friends in France, many of whom have served in this Colony, will have something to say in the matter when they hear of it), and so force the hand of officialdom at home, and, failing that, an appeal to His Majesty the King himself, for whom thousands of Service men have given up their whole prospect of happiness and prosperity, aye, and even their lives.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

DISGUSTED.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1917.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Time is going on since the agitation about the dollar started, matters are much worse, the dollar is still rising, tempers are strained, nothing material happens.

The Military Authorities assert that they have posted home a very complete statement, but whether that statement explained that men are sometimes hungry is not known except by those in authority. A telegram once a week from the military would not do any harm to the men. At present the Home Government is receiving telegrams from private sources, but not, apparently, from the Colonial Government or Military quarters. It would seem from the Military standpoint that a 3s. dollar is not sufficiently serious to warrant a telegram or telegrams. One letter is considered ample. That quite possibly has been sunk or, if it survived the perils of the sea, has been buried in a pigeon-hole by some monocled idiot who doesn't know a dollar from a dime.

Surely all patriotic spirit is being strangled. Men say they don't care a hang how things go. They openly blame someone—it is useless for me to say whom, for you would properly, in the interests of your paper, eliminate such reference. But, believe me, some bitter things are being said—and meant. Socialism gains adherents every day. You hear the Stockholm Conference backed up because we cannot be any worse off under any circumstances; we get nothing now, we could not got less anyhow, so what does it matter?

The Services' only hope is the civilians, with a possibility of the Legislative Council doing something to awaken the Home Government to the necessity of action. The Naval and Military Authorities appear to be helpless. Or is it that they haven't adopted the right tone?—Yours faithfully,

SOLDIER.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

CLIMBED THE SCAFFOLDING.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed upon a Chinese who entered a house by climbing some scaffolding, and stole a gold watch and chain.

OPIUM.

A fine of $1,000 was imposed upon a Chinese who was found guilty of being in unlawful possession of 16 taels of prepared opium. The only excuse put forward by the defendant was that "a man gave it to me."

STOLEN RAIMENT.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, a Chinese was charged with entering a house in Bonham Strand and stealing a suit of clothing. The man was seen leaving the house with the stolen goods in his possession.

He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

MUNITIONS.

Mr. Wood imposed a fine of $500 on a Chinese who was found in unlawful possession of two revolvers and two boxes of cartridges.

Revenue Officer Clarke, who had charge of the case, said that the revolvers were of the latest Smith-Wesson pattern. The alternative to the fine was six months' hard labour.

DOUBTFUL.

A charge of purse-snatching was preferred against a coolie formerly in the employ of Professor Middleton Smith, of the Hongkong University.

It was stated that the defendant snatched the purse from the pocket of another man, the purse containing two rings valued at $20, and $2 in small money. The alleged snatching was said to have taken place in Queen's Road Central.

The complainant said that he felt his purse snatched, and upon looking around he saw the defendant running away. Before he had got far the defendant was arrested by an Indian constable.

The defendant alleged that he saw the purse on the ground and picked it up. No sooner had he picked up the purse than he was surrounded by a crowd of people, who all seemed to claim the purse. The complainant was among the crowd. He (defendant) put the purse in his pocket with the intention of only giving it up when a proper description of the purse and its contents was forthcoming. Soon after he had done this an Indian constable came up and arrested him.

Inspector Brazil said that Professor Smith had informed him that he had always found the coolie honest.

The defendant was discharged.

MUSICAL BURGLAR.

M. George S. Weir, of the Pathe Phono Cinema Co., has reported to the Police that on the night of the 28th inst. some person entered his shop and stole 320 gramaphone records, valued at $480.

THE INDIAN MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of the three Indian Naval Yard Police, for the murder of a Sergt. Major of Naval Yard Police, will take place at the next Criminal Sessions. The case was to have opened at the Supreme Court this morning, but the Attorney-General has consented to the case going over until the next Criminal Sessions.

POLICE RESERVIST NOT A CIVIL SERVANT.

A case was heard in the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, in which Mok Kom Son, a member of the Police Reserves, and orderly to Mr. F. C. Jenkin (D.S.P., R.) put forward as his defence in an action brought against him by an Indian money-lender, for $104, the new Civil Service regulations which provides that Civil Servants cannot be sued for such debts.

His lordship, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, held that the dedendant, as a Police Reservist, could not claim the protection of the Ordinance and agreed to judgment by consent for $100.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850). TELEPHONE 1741).

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SALE OF WASHING DRESSES

AUGUST 29TH TO SEPTEMBER 5TH.

THESE READY-TO-WEAR SUMMER DRESSES ARE IN THE LATEST STYLES AND MATERIALS, BUT HAVING ARRIVED TOO LATE FOR THE SEASON'S TRADE, WE OFFER THEM AT REDUCED PRICES.

FROM $10.00 TO $25.00 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

Wing On Co., Ltd.

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Sun Co., Ltd.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from SINCERE CO., LTD.

Stocked by THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Bottled by British Labour.

PRICES DUTY PAID.

QUARTS—$20.00 per case of 4 dozen.

or $5.10 per Dozen.

PINTS—$26.50 per case of 8 dozen.

or $3.40 per dozen.

Admitted to be the Best Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

497-0

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

We are now receiving New Shipments for

AUTUMN and WINTER WEAR

OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

OVERCOATINGS, SUITINGS AND SPORTING MATERIALS.

BEST ENGLISH CLOTHS——MODERATE PRICES.

STYLE AND FIT GUARANTEED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on Account of the War the Consul-General for the Netherlands will not be "AT HOME" on the 31st August, the Anniversary of the Birthday of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

HAMEL,
Consul General.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1917. [984

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

SESSION 1-17-1918.

THE UNIVERSITY Re-Opens on September 15th.

Degree Courses in Medicine, Engineering, Arts including Education, also a Course in Commerce.

For particulars apply to—
THE REGISTRAR.
[885

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY

(BRITISH SECTION).

NOTICE.

TIFFIN TRAIN.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from SATURDAY, 1st September, and on each succeeding Saturday, until further Notice, Tiffins will be served on the Train leaving Kowloon at 1.28 P.M. to First-Class Passengers only. The charge for tiffin will be $1.25.

To assist the Management and for their own personal comfort, passengers are requested to book their seats in advance by Telephone or letter, which may be done up to Friday night.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Telephone No. K. 261.
Kowloon, 31st August, 1917. [986

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FANLING.

THE BIG COURSE will be OPEN for play from 1st September.

K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.
[968

LOST.

A WHITE PERSIAN CAT. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to—

"K. Y. Z.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[983

NOTICE.

WE HAVE REMOVED our Offices to Second Floor of Nos. 50 and 52, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Tak Cheong Building.

Telephone No. 2418.

S. D. SETNA & Co.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1917. [982

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL Duties will be RESUMED on SATURDAY, 1st September.

For Terms for Boarders and Day-Scholars, apply to—

THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1917. [978

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL, Causeway Bay, RE-OPENS on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, at 9 A.M.
[962

WANTED.

ABOUT end September by Local Shipping Firm LADY STENOTYPIST-previous experience essential.

Apply—
Box ,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[971

WANTED

LOCAL Shipping Firm requires an ENERGETIC YOUNG EUROPEAN with previous experience. Knowledge of Typing and Shorthand preferred.

Apply to—
Box 15,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[948

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with Copy References in own writing, stating age, experience and salary required. No other applications considered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
921

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.
[58

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on SATURDAY, 1st September, 1917, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1917, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August, 1917, to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager and Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917. [965

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3482 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 54219 to 54243, 10203 to 10207, 52840 to 52849, 4186 to 4190 and 55311 to 55315 and Provisional Certificate No. 43/371 dated Hongkong, 5th July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88206 to 88230, all Registered in the name of Sir CARL MEYER, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 3482 and Provisional Certificate No. 43/371 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1917. [901

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [956

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET.

A FLAT at No. 3, Jordan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
KAYAMALLY & Co.,
5, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong.
[969

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
45, Connaught Road Central.
[900

TO LET.

"HOMESTEAD," No. 43, PEAK Unfurnished, immediate possession, for 3 months.

FLATS, "Wild Dell Buildings," Wanchai.

HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.

Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of COMPRADORE DEPT.,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
[884

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
30

TO LET.

OFFICES at 8, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICE in King's Buildings.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[941

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1915, XIX of 1915, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as **THE BATU LIMA ESTATE** consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, **RENT FREE.** About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

(a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
(b) 1 Store (63' x 22'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
(c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
(d) 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.
(e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18 x 14'). Plank walls attap roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE $100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Lease, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

(1) $30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of $10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.

(2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

(1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of an enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

(2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

(3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

(4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.

(5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,
29th June, 1917. [813

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.

Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
767

FOR SALE.

BAGS of USED HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS with duplicates, containing

300 Stamps for $0.50		1500 Stamps for $2.00	
500 " "	0.75	2000 " "	2.50
700 " "	1.00	4000 " "	4.50
1000 " "	1.40	5000 " "	5.00

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4 WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.
732

INTIMATION

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.

NUEVO CORTADO EXTRA

$3.25 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS,

TEL. 616.

12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 31ST AUGUST, 1917.

DECAY OF PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS.

WHEN some future historian takes as his subject the great war, he may see cause to devote one chapter to the decay of Parliamentary institutions in Britain. Observers of political movements sometimes obtain a truer perspective of events by being far removed from the centre, for, as the Japanese proverb says, the darkest place is under the lantern. So those Britons who are compelled to live abroad, looking across the waters to the mother country, may see more than those who, taking part in the actual scene themselves, have their vision narrowed by their own particular activities in the general movement. Similarly, the future historian, separated from the struggle and hurry by a stretch of years, may get a clearer insight into our times than we have. Such a future observer might find some difficulty in fixing the exact time when Parliamentary institutions began to wane in power. He might be inclined to place it at the period when Mr. GLADSTONE found it advisable, owing the obstruction offered by a certain party in the House of Commons, to curtail the rights of debate by empowering the Speaker to accept a motion for the closure of the discussion. Or perhaps he might feel inclined to date it from the time when it was seen that even the solemn resolutions of Parliament could be set aside and rendered nugatory by well-planned agitation. From whatever time he fixed the beginning of the decay, however, he would probably select the present as the period when the evidence of such decay was most clearly noticeable. He would refer to the contempt shown for the private member of Parliament, as evidenced in the tone of the examination of Mr. PEMBERTON BILLING in a recent case, and the slighting expressions with which the Court thought it proper to refer to Members of Parliament generally. He would also point to the tendency among the influential not to enter Parliament themselves but to support some "carpet-bagger." He would note the almost entire absence of control by Parliament over Ministers, and the ineffectiveness of any protests that might be made owing to lack of support, which, again, suggests a general lowering of the mentality of the House of Commons. Only recently one member succeeded in persuading the Government that a procedure on which they were about to embark for the supposed furtherance of trade and commerce was a gross encroachment on private rights; that the corporation, or whatever it was that the Government proposed to create as its sole agent, would, so far from encouraging trade, interfere with it. But for the energy of this one member, who received hardly any support, the Government would have embarked upon a policy utterly subversive of all the economic principles which have made of a few small islands off the coast of France the greatest trading nation in the world. Again we have the Government calmly introducing a Bill the result of which would lead to British subjects in China and Japan being conscripted into the State armies of those countries, and arousing only a mild protest against a procedure which obviously would inflict great hardship on the conscripts. The only alternative which the Government agreed to accept was that those who were willing to pay their passage should be allowed to receive their training in the homeland. After spending money so lavishly that even the meek and mild House of Commons is moved to demand a Commission of Inquiry, the Government grudges the small amount required to transport conscripts to the homeland. Our future historian would also, no doubt, note how a complacent House of Commons consented to the expense of establishing a Ministry of National Service when it was obvious that the tremendous nature of such a task was beyond the powers of any Minister. The Minister appointed did his best, but the only result accomplished was the transference of people from work they could do to work they could not do. The already historic instance of an "organiser" who was put to work at the docks because the young lady who made up the returns entered him down as an "organ grinder" was sufficient in itself to kill the scheme with ridicule, and make Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN resign. Yet the honourable members assembled in Parliament did not say a word. Departments with large staffs of officials have been created for purposes never very well defined, so that the activity of one department is constantly overlapping that of another, and the selection of officials is so made that we hear of gentlemen gravely suggesting the removal of a shaft-tunnel on a steamer so that more cargo may be carried, and other gentlemen ordering the mixture with flour of substances so deleterious that a leading medical journal predicts a serious weakening of the race, and so various that the bakers in learning how to use them spoiled quantities of "bread" which they were obliged to destroy in their own furnaces because the law prohibited them from throwing it away or giving it to pigs. The complaint is not that the Government has made mistakes; all Governments are liable to make mistakes, more especially under stress of exceptional circumstances; but that the Members of Parliament should show so slight a regard for their duties and so little acuteness of intellect as to allow, almost without protest, the constant repetition of blunders. This is the reason why the future historian will see in the present year of grace the decay of Parliamentary institutions in full progress; why he will be inclined to compare the average intellect of the Members of Parliament to that of the official who announced a rise in the official price of potatoes from a future date and then wondered why the vegetable in question suddenly became so scarce on the market—clearly a case for a surgical operation.

Hongkong University re-opens on the 15th prox.

A Garden Party was held at Mountain Lodge yesterday afternoon.

To-morrow the Saturday tiffin train on the Kowloon-Canton Railway will be resumed.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley and family have left for a short holiday in North China.

Refreshments will be obtainable at the Police Band Concert, North Point, to-morrow (Saturday) night, Messrs. Wiseman having been engaged as caterers.

Owing to the war, the usual "At Home" at the Dutch Consulate in celebration of H.M. the Queen of Holland's birthday will not be held to-day.

The Bishop of Victoria has left the Colony for Weihaiwei. He will return early in October. During his absence the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, St. Paul's College, will attend to all correspondence.

A whist-drive was held in the Dockyard on Wednesday night by the Dockyard Recreation Club. Mr. Stannard handed prizes to the following successful players:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Cousins; 2nd, Miss Goodall; 3rd, Mrs. Focks. Men—1st, Chief Writer Smith, R.N.; 2nd, Mr. Churcher; 3rd, Mr. Crocker. Mr. Budden acted as M.C.

There was a parade of the Hongkong Police Reserve last evening. The Corps was inspected by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), who has recently returned from a holiday which was rendered necessary by the condition of his health. The men fell in at the Central Police Station, and, headed by the bugles and drums, marched to Statue Square, where the D.S.P. took the salute.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

TELEGRAM TO THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The following telegram has been dispatched by the Hongkong branch of the Navy League to the parent Society in London:

"Hongkong Branch Navy League strongly supports (the) application (of the) Naval and Military Services for relief from (the) unbearable hardship caused by (the) high rate of exchange, which reduces local pay (in) silver currency by over one-third. Publish this (in the) London newspapers.—WILLIAMS.

HONGKONG POLICE ROLL OF HONOUR.

ANOTHER MAN KILLED.

News has been received of the death of another Hongkong Policeman on active service.

A cable was received on Wednesday informing the Captain Superintendent of Police that P.-c. Edward Charles Sillis, who went home with the second contingent, was killed on July 1st. No other particulars were forthcoming, but it is assumed that Sillis was in France at the time of his death, for it is known that he had been at the front for some time past.

This brings the total of Hongkong police killed at the front up to eight, their names being Wakeford, Allchurch, Jury, Painting, Gardiner, Edwards, Wilson and Sillis. With regard to Wilson, his death was presumed last month, as he had been missing since early in 1916, and no information had been received in connection with him.

DR. KOCH'S RETIREMENT.

QUARTER OF A CENTURY IN THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Yesterday Dr. W. V. M. Koch practically completed his term of service under the Colonial Office, for he left by the *Empress of Russia* to take a short holiday and, on his return in October, he will commence private practice with consultation rooms in Hotel Mansions.

It is a quarter of a century since Dr. Koch, who is a Master of Surgery as well as a Doctor of Medicine, entered the Colonial Medical Service. Prior to that he had been Assistant Medical Officer to the South Yorkshire Asylum, Wadsley, near Sheffield, and to the Hull Borough Asylum for four years. His first Government appointment was to Trinidad, in the West Indies, where he was stationed from 1889 to 1901, and during that period he was sent on special service to Grenada. In the latter year he held temporary appointments in the Hospital for Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear, Golden Square, and the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London. He was transferred to Hongkong in 1903. For the past twelve years his work has lain in the Government Civil Hospital and Lunatic Asylums, of which he was appointed Superintendent at the end of 1914 after having acted in that capacity for a long term. Under his able administration the Hospital has been freely resorted to by all sections of the community, European and as well as native, despite its inconvenient and insalubrious situation. The popularity which the institution enjoys is undoubtedly attributable in large measure to Dr. Koch's deservedly high reputation as a skillful surgeon and able organiser, combined with his genial and sympathetic manner.

THE WAR.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO THE POPE.

ENEMY PENETRATES RUSSIAN POSITIONS.

ROUMANIANS CHECK GERMANS.

ITALIANS ENGAGED IN FIERCE CONFLICT.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

STORMY WEATHER.

LONDON, August 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The weather is stormy.

We drove off a bombing attack eastward of Oost Taverne.

EARLIER CABLES.

STRONG POINT CAPTURED.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided north-eastward of Gouzeaucourt and south-westward of Hulluch.

We captured a strong point which had held out before our new line south-eastward of Langemarck.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

A wireless German official report states:—We regained positions north-eastward of Frezenberg.

HOT ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. Beach Thomas writes:—The attack east of St. Julien is aimed to destroy the multitude of fortifications. Some have been taken and others have held out. Several groups of Wurtembergers defending here were captured. One of the hottest engagements was east of the Poelcapelle-St. Julien road. Farther south a derelict tank was bolstered up with sandbags and resisted the British.

Owing to the weather, the airmen were forced to fly at the lowest altitude, amidst the rain of enemy shells. One machine was struck by a British shell, but landed most skillfully.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ACTIVE ARTILLERY.

PARIS, August 29th.

A *communiqué* states:—Artillery fire was reciprocally most active in the region of the Hurtebise Monument and on both sides of the Meuse.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAPTURES OF PRISONERS.

A *communiqué* states:—We have captured, 1,470 unwounded prisoners, including 37 officers, in the region of Beaumont since the 26th inst.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIAN DIVISION ABANDONS POSITIONS.

LONDON, August 29th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—Stubborn enemy attacks in the direction of Okna and north-eastward of Soveia resulted in varying success.

In the direction of Focsani the enemy attacked near Muntchelin. One of our divisions did not show the necessary resistance, abandoned positions, and fled in disorder.

The enemy throughout the day continued to advance, and penetrated our positions in the region of Varnitza.

GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states:—We stormed the hill positions in the Oituz Valley, and captured six hundred prisoners.

We captured the village Muncheliu, westward of the middle Sereth.

We pressed the enemy north-westward on both sides of the Susita Valley, and captured a thousand prisoners and three guns.

ROUMANIANS' MOST GLORIOUS DEED.

LONDON, August 29th.

The *Times* Correspondent with the Roumanian Army, writing on the 21st instant, describes the defence of the Marasesti front, north of Focsani, as the most glorious deed of the army of Roumania.

General Mackensen's superior forces sought to cross the Sereth by the Costesti Bridge, thereby having Jassy and the whole of Moldavia in the hollow of their hand. This began on the 8th inst., when the Russians had been replaced by Roumanians, with an assault by one enemy division. Part of a Roumanian Division on the left bank of the Sereth was hurried across the bridge to prevent the crossing. For three days this one division resisted the onslaughts of three German divisions, who were ordered to cross at all costs.

Ultimately, on the 12th inst., realising his efforts were useless, the enemy shifted his attack westwards, after enormous losses, in which the Twelfth Bavarian Division was reduced to 2,000. After that the offensive became general along the whole Marasesti front. The Germans brought up twelve divisions, and their plan was to split up the Roumanian Armies, but they were foiled by the sacrifice of nearly a whole Roumanian division. The attacks were resumed on the 14th inst., when they began by the most violent artillery fire, the infantry assaulting under clouds of poison gas, but the Roumanians stood heroically. Although their regiments were decimated by enemy machine-guns, their officers and men refused to surrender and died at their posts. The shattered 89th Prussian Division was withdrawn on the 15th inst.

Despite the most desperate efforts, the enemy did not cross the river, and the ground gained was merely three miles deep and of no strategical value. At the third attempt on the 19th inst., two German divisions and an Austrian Brigade advanced north-east of Panciu. The Roumanians fought in the presence of the King of Roumania with a dash and bravery beyond praise. The attacks were more desperate than ever, and they reached the barbed-wire, when the Roumanian reserves were thrown in and counter-attacked most violently. The enemy fled in disorder and 600 prisoners were taken.

This is the most serious check that the Germans have had in the Near East. After a fortnight's fighting the enemy was stopped with terrific losses by an inferior force.

The strategical advantage lies in the Roumanians' possession of the left bank of the Sereth, dominating the right bank, which is partially in German hands.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MONITORS SHELLING HERMADA.

ROME, August 29th.

Correspondents emphasise that the Anglo-Italian monitors now dominate the Gulf of Trieste. They wrecked the railways to Nabrasina, Propecco and Comeno, which are indispensable to the enemy for the transportation of reinforcements and supplies.

The monitors are now shelling the Hermada.

LATEST CABLES.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, August 29th.

A wireless Italian official report states:—Having overcome the enemy rearguards on the Bainsizza plateau, we are attacking a powerful line, which the enemy is defending desperately.

We made progress on the heights eastward of Gorizia.

Yesterday we captured 1,000 prisoners.

Two hundred and forty-six aeroplanes participated in the battle. A squadron of forty machines dropped 7,000 kilogrammes of projectiles on enemy batteries in Panovizza Wood.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—The superior enemy forced us to evacuate a height near Soveia.

The Austro-Germans captured positions on the Dalzek, taking a thousand prisoners.

In the ten days' battle on the Bainsizza plateau our unbroken resistance has proved us to be the victors, despite the Italian superiority.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED.

LONDON, August 29th.

The Inter-Allied Conference concluded without anything being accomplished, owing to the absence of unanimity with regard to the reports presented. It was decided to hold another Allied Conference in preparation for the Stockholm Congress.

THE QUARTERN LOAF.

LONDON, August 29th.

The Press Bureau announces that the price of the quartern loaf has been fixed at 9d. after September 17th.

INSURANCE RATES ADVANCED

FAR EAST CARGO AFFECTED.

LONDON, August 29th.

In consequence of certain heavy losses, the underwriters have substantially advanced insurance rates on cargo to the East *viâ* the Cape.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAY STRIKE ENDED.

BRISBANE, August 30th.

The railway strike is ended, the question of wages being left to arbitration.

STANDARDISED SHIPS.

AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

LONDON, August 30th.

The first of the standardised ships which were designed quickly to replace those ships submarined has completed its final tests and the trial trip was carried out in rough weather and proved an unqualified success. The vessel, comprising a standardized hull, machinery and engines, was constructed in five months.

The programme includes four classes, ranging from 3,000 to 8,000 tons dead-weight carrying capacity.

All the principal shipbuilding yards are busily engaged in the construction of standardised vessels, special attention being given to speed.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, August 29th.

The Admiralty announce the arrivals for the week 2,629, and the sailings 2,680. Eighteen over and five under 1,600 tons were sunk, and six vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, August 29th.

For the week ending 28th inst. the Italian arrivals were 583, and the sailings 557. One steamer and two small sailing vessels were sunk, and one steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 29th.

The silver market is firm.

LATEST CABLES.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S INDICTMENT OF GERMANY.

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR.

LONDON, August 29th.

President Wilson, replying to the Pope's Note, says, *inter alia*:—"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible Government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry out that plan regardless either of the sacred obligations of treaties or the long-established practices and the long-cherished principles of international action and honour; which chose its own time for war and delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly, and stopped at no barrier either of law or mercy, and swept a whole Continent with a tide of blood, not the blood of soldiers only, but of innocent women and children and the helpless poor, and now stands baulked but not defeated the enemy of four-fifths of the world. This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people, and it is our business to see that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

MALIGN INFLUENCES OF GERMANY.

"To deal with the German Government in the manner the Pope proposes would involve the recuperation of its strength, and would necessitate the creation of a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments, and would result in abandoning new-born Russia to intrigue and manifold subtle interference and a certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German Government has lately accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon the restitution of the power of the German Government or upon its word of honour in a treaty?

"The root test of every plan of peace is this:—Is it based upon the faith of all the people involved or merely upon the word and ambitions of an intriguing Government on the one hand and a group of free peoples on the other? We believe the intolerable wrongs which have been done in this war by the furious brutal power of the German Government ought to be repaired, not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people, but rather in vindication of the sovereignty both of peoples weak and strong.

WORD OF GERMANY'S RULERS VALUELESS.

"Punitive damages, dismemberment of the Empires, establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues we deem to be inexpedient and ultimately worse than futile, and no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. The latter must be based upon justice, fairness and the common rights of mankind. We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee for anything that is to endure unless it is explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves, as other peoples in the world would be justified in accepting.

CANNOT DEPEND UPON GERMANY.

Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants for establishing by arbitration instead of by force territorial adjustments, and reconstitution of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man and no nation could now depend upon. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great people of the Central Empires. God grant it may be given soon, and in such a way as will restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in their faith in nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

EARLIER CABLES.

PRESS COMMENT.

NEW YORK, August 29th.

The newspapers heartily approve President Wilson's rejection of the Pope's peace proposal, and emphasise that peace can only be negotiated with the representatives of the German people.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE

MOSCOW, August 29th.

At the Conference, M. Frolaff, representing the Engineers' Alliance, emphasised that the complete disorganisation of transport might have terrible consequences. The Armies might turn on Russia and commit excesses. He pointed out that the disorganisation was largely due to the extreme demands of the transport workers. Representatives of Ukraine and West Russia declared that the people thereof were ready to make any sacrifice for the country. A representative of the Letts said Courland would never belong to Germany. A delegate of the General Mussulman Alliance declared that all Mussulmans fully supported the Government.

The veteran revolutionary, Prince Kropotkin, hoped that Russia would be proclaimed as a Federative Republic. (Prolonged cheering.)

LATEST CABLES.

CONDITION OF RUSSIAN ARMY.

MOSCOW, August 28th.

General Alexieff confirmed the worst that General Korniloff had said about the disorganisation of the army. He contrasted the army of the old *régime* as poorly equipped but with a strong and warlike spirit with the present army as poisoned, enfeebled with ill-interpreted and ill-applied doctrines and split into two opposite camps, namely, officers and soldiers. The duties of the soldiers towards their leaders have now disappeared, officers becoming veritable martyrs. They had paid dearly in the offensive of August 1st, and in the subsequent retreat.

General Alexieff gave amazing illustrations of this. Once, when an attack was launched by a force made up of 28 officers, 20 non-coms., and two soldiers, the other soldiers looked on coldly while these heroes perished.

LATER.

Representatives of the Agrarian organisations and banks evoked great indignation by declaring that the Councils of the Workmen and Soldiers have disorganised industry, and by openly criticising the revolutionary movement.

A leading Moscow manufacturer said that the merchants were not opposed to their control so long as it was reasonable and rational.

M. KERENSKY'S CLOSING SPEECH.

M. Kerensky, in his closing speech, summed up the views expressed at the Conference as manifesting a desire to arrive at an agreement with the Provisional Government. He emphasised that the Provisional Government would not suffer from a counter-revolutionary attempt.

The Prime Minister's speech was continuously applauded.

EARLIER CABLES.

ECHO OF OTRANTO STRAITS ACTION.

DRIFTER'S FIGHT WITH AUSTRIAN CRUISERS.

LONDON, August 29th.

The *Gazette* publishes a number of decorations and medals in respect of the action in the Otranto Straits, on May 15th, when three Austrian cruisers attacked British drifters. These awards include the Victoria Cross to Skipper Joseph Watt, of the Naval Reserve, for most conspicuous gallantry when hailed by the Austrian cruisers at about one hundred yards' range. He was ordered to stop and abandon his drifter, but Skipper Watt ordered the boat to go full speed ahead and called upon the crew to give three cheers and to fight to a finish.

The cruiser then engaged and disabled the drifter's gun after one round had been fired. The crew stuck to the gun, endeavouring to make it work, being under heavy fire all the time.

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION BILL SIGNED.

TORONTO, August 29th.

The Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, has signed the Military Conscription Bill.

HURRICANE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, August 29th.

A hurricane at a velocity of a hundred miles an hour, accompanied by a rainstorm, swept over the United Kingdom.

There were thrilling lifeboat rescues at Deal.

Great damage was done to fruit trees and crops.

TEA SALE ANOMALIES.

LONDON, August 28th.

It is officially announced that steps have been taken with a view to removing the anomaly of the withdrawal of tea after sales in London, although the supplies are insufficient to meet the demand, and ensuring that in future buyers shall be able to bid for the full amount of tea offered at each sale.

GERMAN REPLY TO ARGENTINE DEMANDS.

BUENOS AYRES, August 22nd.

Germany, in replying to Argentine's demands regarding the torpedoings cabled on July 1st, promises not to sink Argentine ships carrying Argentine contraband products if Argentine prevents foreign vessels from hoisting the Argentine flag for the purpose of covering contraband. It is believed that the reply will form the basis of a satisfactory settlement.

GREECE WHOLLY WITH THE ALLIES.

ATHENS, August 29th.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government, proclaiming the sacredness of international agreements, including the Greco-Serbian Alliance, and expressing the conviction that the whole nation is ready to make all sacrifices in order to participate with the Allies in the struggle for liberty in order to re-establish national honour.

PRICE OF INDIAN DRAFTS

LONDON, August 28th.

The price of Indian drafts is being raised to-morrow to 1/5 for immediate and 1/4.29/32 for deferred telegraphic transfers of bills, owing to the difficulty of providing sufficient rupees to meet the demand, and partly because the enormous demand for silver exceeds the production.

DEATH OF EARL GREY.

LONDON, August 29th.

Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada from 1904 to 1911, is dead.

[The late Earl Grey, who was 65 years of age, succeeded his uncle in the title in 1894. It was in 1904 that he followed his brother-in-law, Lord Minto, as Governor-General of Canada, and he held the office until 1911. He sat in Parliament for some years as a Liberal, but later became an ardent Imperialist. He was Administrator of Rhodesia during 1896 and 1897. In 1914, he toured Australasia. The heir to the title is Viscount Howick, who is now serving in the war as a Staff Officer.]

THE LONG ROAD TO VICTORY

M. VIVIANI'S WARNING.

At the monthly luncheon of the Anglo-American Press in Paris recently, M. Viviani, Minister of Justice, said:—

We are fighting because we were provoked. We wish to decide once for all the conflict between autocracy and democracy. We shall fight so long as preying nations exist, for it is necessary that free men should be able to live freely under the sun, respecting other nations, but respected themselves, and should be able to continue carrying on the part assigned to them by history. In August, 1914, the question of the intervention of England arose, but the question was never really in doubt, for it was impossible that such a great nation should look on unmoved at the massacre of Europe.

All the free nations are on their feet, the weak as well as the strong. But let us not delude ourselves. The struggle will still be severe and long, although we have already dealt formidable blows to German autocracy, which perhaps the German people are beginning to realize. What does it matter? We all prefer death to humiliation, for the supreme good is not life—it is honour for individuals and independence for nations. Moreover, to-day, when we know the manly resolution of President Wilson and the confident ardour of the American Army, we are more than ever certain of victory.

We shall beat down the preying race which menaces humanity, and when, to avoid a recurrence of such crimes, we have inspired democracy among all peoples—that is to say, universal suffrage, freedom of the Press, and responsible government—then we shall have finished our work and will be content.

Quality.

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,** *a few drops* sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

[886

ICY HOT FLASKS

GREEN ENAMEL CASES, in two sizes,

Keep things **ICY COLD** for three days

or **STEAMING HOT** for one day.

Invaluable for picnics, guards, camps, or in the home.

1 pint size **PRICE $3.75**

2 ,, ,, ,, **$7.25**

less a substantial rebate on account of High Exchange.

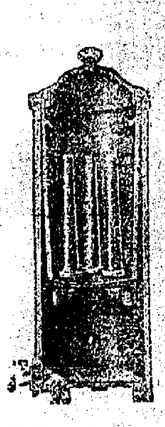
NOVELTY WATCH WRISTLETS

Sterling Silver Flexible Watch Bracelets for Ladies and Gentlemen, never dirty, never wear out.

Price $2.00 Each.

Less high exchange rebate.

DOULTON'S STONEWARE FILTERS.



Guaranteed germ proof.

Size 1 gall. Price $11.50

,, 2 ,, ,, $17.50

,, 3 ,, ,, $25.00

Extra Candles $2.50 each.

Less high exchange rebate.

Don't worry about high exchange; the higher the dollar the more you can buy with it.

Yesterday we were giving 16 cents rebate on every dollar.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

& CO., LTD.,

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

[268

KITARO KAWAI,

Cable Address: "KAWAIKITA," **Metal Import & Export Merchant.** OSAKA.

No. 29, 4-chome, Andoji-machi, OSAKA.

Has always in Stock Large Quantities of

GALVANISED FLAT AND CORRUGATED SHEETS

(Both American and Japanese Make)

Thickness 24, 26, 28 and 30 Gauge

AMERICAN TIN PLATES 14in. x 20in. in 100, 90, 85 and 80 lb. cases.

On account of the English and American suppliers having been unable to ship regularly the above articles for some time past, I am continually receiving large orders from buyers in the following ports:—

MANILA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, TIENTSIN, PENANG, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, BANGKOK, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, HANOI, RANGOON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SOERABAYA, SEMARANG, HARBIN, VLADIVOSTOCK.

Merchants dealing at or with the above ports will be supplied with C.I.F. quotations immediately on receipt of inquiry.

Correspondence Solicited.

[915

"FIRST SPELL" IN THE TRENCHES.

HOW A SOLDIER FEELS WHEN HE MAKES HIS FIRST APPEARANCE AT THE FRONT.

[BY LEE NICHOLS.]

The author of the following graphic account of his first twenty-four hours in the trenches served with the Honourable Artillery Company of London (Infantry Battalion) during the first Winter and Spring of the war. Later, the First Battalion was made an officers' training corps. Mr. Nichols lost his right arm in the second battle of Ypres.

Presently as we march our guns boom behind, and soon from all around sounds the firing from many hidden batteries. It is yet light and the flashes cannot be seen. Soon "Johnson" holes, torn trees and "funk holes" cut into the roadside make us realize that we are in the zone. After three hours of painful and slow tramping, like mourners at some giant funeral, a halt is called. Until dusk we can go no further. Were we to mount the hill we should be seen by the enemy and quickly wiped out. Beyond, at the foot of the hill, lies the village, our immediate destination.

At dusk we enter. Here we are a little more than a mile from the nearest trenches. Many of the cottages are utterly destroyed, but in those that remain unstruck the villagers still linger, preferring the chance of death to the parting from all that is dear to them. The fear of it does not deter them from doing their accustomed work in the fields.

At our entry, our heavy-nailed boots clattering noisily over the cobble stones, all the war-begrimed fighting men come out from their hovels to greet us, but not with cheers; they line the road silently as we pass by to our own, found only with difficulty by the French billeting officer. No civilians are about, as after dusk they may not leave their homes. After us rumble our transports, limbers and field kitchens.

It is only 8 o'clock, but already early morning before reliefs start for the trenches. Sentries are posted everywhere, but they let us pass while we keep to the village. The church still stands, though services have long since been abandoned. Last week a spy was caught in its tower, signalling with the hands. By some miracle the old moat-surrounded château is left untouched. The Brigadier General makes his headquarters there.

Two estaminets still remain; these are the only live spots to be found. No lights are shown, and only by the sound of voices are we able to discover them. We enter one of these curiously. It is crowded with men eager to purchase bread, butter, milk, or that vile concoction that goes by the name of coffee. There are two tables around which the popular game of "vingt-et-un" is being played with high stakes. In an adjoining room, partitioned by a curtain, some twenty men are sleeping on the bare boards regardless of the noise.

We make our way to the barn, treading warily, as there are still shell holes waiting to be filled. We stumble over a mattress and bark our shins against the broken furniture that lies everywhere in our path. It might be some village of the dead, so quiet and ruined does it seem. We can just see the skeleton forms of the roofs; every window is hung with dark curtains, and now and again we hear the faint sound of voices, though no one is visible.

It must be 1 o'clock in the morning. Rumour was right. The order comes to "Stand by!" We are to go to the trenches to-night. Every one is keen and ready. We all meet in the village square for each section to receive an allowance of wood, charcoal, and coke. Rations for two days are distributed. We are in luck. Our first trench spell is to be short. The advice of the old regulars was: "Never mind carrying clothes. Chuck 'em away. There's plenty more. Grub's the only thing, every time." We might have been on a picnic jaunt so well was their advice taken. It is certain that bully beef and biscuits will not be our trench fare! Now each section is ready.

Soon the battalion splits up into companies, each headed by a guide. The pace is very slow and the journey is much too hard for talking. Although the nearest point of the line is little more than a mile away, we must tramp through four miles of rain-sodden fields to our appointed positions. The enemy has fired one of our ammunition stores and our journey is made doubly dangerous by the red glare. We long for the explosion to scatter the fire. There is an ear-splitting roar and then darkness.

At last we arrive. We fall anywhere to rest ourselves from the terrible burden of our packs. Greetings are exchanged with the men relieved and we hear them as they splash-splash through the mud, hurrying off to safety. At first we are mystified, knowing so little what to do. "Heads down," cries someone as he strikes a match to explore (Many a life has been lost through forgetting this warning.) Places are found for our packs on the rear parapet and a box is found to serve as larder for section grub. All food belongs to the section. That is unspoken but understood. Home parcels, purchases are all pooled and equally shared.

We peer over the parapet, diffidently at first, but getting bolder as we realize that we cannot be seen. We do not fire, for there is nothing to hit. It would be in bad form, too, for to worry the enemy when he is decently quiet and start him panicking only spoils good sleep. Woe, therefore, to the man who starts things.

It is nearly 3 in the morning. In the telephone dugout the operator is busy taking messages. There is little doing to-night, hardly a shot is fired from either side. At intervals a star-light is sent up, but discovers nothing, for the usual volley of firing does not follow. By the light of the braziers in the lines on either side we can just make out the forms of the sentries stamping up and down on their narrow platforms or straining their eyes to catch any sign of movement in the Great Death Avenue that stretches away for endless miles.

There is a ruined farm twenty yards in the rear. Before daybreak we must secure the roofing beams for our shelter. Only two of us go. We are given three minutes to bring each piece in. If we are longer they will understand that we are hit and must be sent for. Often while removing the timber there is a loud falling of bricks. At once a volley rings out. We drop to the ground and drag back the wood, crawling on our stomachs. So the night passes.

In the morning there are occasional bursts of shelling. We are fairly safe in the first line. Being only eighty yards away from the enemy their heavy shell fire might fall short and wipe our their own men. The second line is getting it badly.

Morning is the great time for sleep, reading, letter writing, and visiting friends in other dugouts. One man in our section, a young curate, is swatting hard at German! His greatest ambition is to steal up to the enemy parapet and overhear their plans! Despite this quixotic strain, he is really quite a good fellow, and can laugh at a good, flagrant army joke, and even curse heartily on occasion—which says a lot for an English curate.

If at this time we had troubled to take ourselves at all seriously one thing might have surprised us. With one exception the section behaved exactly as in camp at home. We might have been on manœuvres and this a sham trench. Let us deal with the man who didn't.

By profession a schoolmaster, only by moral necessity a soldier. He is a sad-visaged person with no enthusiasm for war. When on guard his glances over the parapet are quick and furtive, and none too frequent. He found a periscope, and after that his head showed no more. Silent and morose, he writes often, and seems to live in a world far away. Orders come that a sap must be run out to-night. We are to work in two-hour shifts. He is with us in the first party.

We silently scramble over the parapet with picks and shovels. Plots six feet by two are indicated for us to dig running in a zigzag line toward the enemy; depth to be three feet. The man of learning is in front of me. Clearly he is not happy. He works listlessly and nervously at his job. "Dig deep in one spot, man, and get shelter," I whisper. He seems not to understand. Without plan or method he shovels away at his patch, while we already have the emergency shelter of a thrown-up parapet two feet high. Presently a star-shell breaks into light. Our sapping is seen. We lie flat behind our mounds while the machine guns sweep over us. Only the morose one is exposed. He has three leg wounds and we lift him over the parapet to wait for the bearers. Two hours pass like ten minutes. We return and report our loss. That evening the section seems distinctly more cheerful.

We learn that casualties on this our first day have been very few. The signaller at the 'phone informs us of the latest news. A fierce battle has been raging some few miles to our left. We learn the result. Trenches were lost and retaken, and now we are on the advance. We are cheered by the news of the Russian drive. Presently the number of our casualties is reported. Three men have been killed and five injured. We eagerly ask their names. War's grimmer side looms very close.

During the day the enemy, who line the ridge ahead, have been swamping our trenches with their pumped-out water. Normally we have a foot of our own. Dugouts are flooded; in places the water is up to our knees. We devote our energies furiously to draining. It is getting late, but there is little prospect of sleep. Suddenly news, jowful and unexpected, reaches us that we are to be relieved. Our brigade will have two days' rest before taking up fresh positions further north. We are ready waiting long before reliefs arrive.

Fate has been kind to us, and our first day has been one of the quietest that we shall ever know. We listen keenly. The splashing of troops is heard behind us. We all file out before they enter, and make our way back hurriedly, unencumbered by food and fuel. We are to spend the night in D., five miles to the rear. There are many empty houses for billets. We look forward to parcels, letters, and a pleasant time.

We occupy these and make our beds on the bare boards. The sick men of our company who were left behind are ready for us with hot tea, soup, and hot bread and milk. Hardly have we started our meal, when a terrific explosion shakes the town. There are cries outside. Villagers are running about madly. There are orders of "Stand by!"

While we wait instructions equipment is hastily donned. Personal belongings not in valise must be left behind. Another frightful explosion. We receive instructions to leave billets and to run as quickly as we can to some woods about a mile back. All the town is going in this direction. Every house is now deserted; few villagers stop to collect more than small bundles. Stretcher-bearers are busy. There must be many wounded. Another explosion. We have known the heavy "Jack Johnson" shells, but these are still more terrible. Over the fields every one is fleeing to safety. In the woods are reserve trenches, where all may find some kind of shelter.

We are puzzled. The town had been thought beyond the zone. A rumour spreads quickly that the enemy has broken through and is advancing. Driven out of the town as we are, they must have divined the direction of our flight. Shrapnel bursts everywhere above us. We lie flat at its shrill approach, and then run on again, dropping as each shell screams up to us and explodes, past men wounded and dying we may not even help. Our business is to hold the line. We have no time for the wounded. The Medical Corps will attend to them.

Many villagers, too, are wounded. We hear their shrieks as we run forward,

(Continued at foot of next column.)

taking advantage of every offer of cover. Now from the direction for which we are making more enormous shells come hurtling toward us, but fall short of the woods ahead. Rumour seems confirmed. The lines are certainly broken and we expect to see our men in retreat from the trenches. From every direction shells seem to chase us. It is a horrible feeling, this sense of defeat, of fleeing from some unknown catastrophe.

Now the bombardment ceases. Part of the town is in flames, and the lurid fires even at this distance help to make order more possible. We leave the trenches for the open fields beyond the woods. Here officers and Sergeants are dashing about calling for their men. It is a long time before we are all together and roll-call possible.

Our Colonel addresses us. The lines have not been broken. Everywhere they have held. We have been subjected to the first firing of the new long range guns, the 17-inch howitzers, from two directions, which made it appear that we were trapped and cut off. We are to remain in the woods, as the town is safe no longer. Many of the villagers go back to collect what remains of their possessions before finally leaving, but some still cling, ready to fall with the only place they have ever known as home. The men from each section are sent to the village to collect what remains of all we left behind.

The bivouac in the woods is made tolerable by large log fires, and here, where the shells have not reached, we spend two pleasant days before the real grim business begins again, but this time amid the ugliest fighting of the line.—*N.Y. Times.*

THE NEW GREECE.

The Athens correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on July 2nd:—

The first message of congratulation received by M. Venizelos from foreign statesmen comes appropriately from M. Pashitch, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Servia, who telegraphed:

The news that your young Monarch has confided to you the direction of the country's interests was hailed with the greatest joy by the whole Servian nation. In this important event, which will surely open a new era for the Hellenic nation, the Servian people perceives the definite victory of the healthy ideals of democracy and justice, of which you are the greatest champion. The Servian people, which has sacrificed so much for the victory of these same ideals, hails in your person the defender of the great principles of nationality and the sanctity of international conventions, as well as the eminent statesman who has always been aware of the great community of interests of the Greek and Servian nations. We receive in this community of Greco-Servian interests a supreme guarantee of peace and of the prosperity of the ill-starred Balkan peoples, who have suffered so much from discords and from bloodshed in conflicts purposely fomented by their rapacious northern neighbour, and ever since encouraged by traitorous and faithless Bulgaria.

The ceremony at which the troops and officers in Athens took the oath of fidelity to their "country, the constitutional King of the Hellenes and obedience to the Greek Constitution" was the climax of an extraordinary three weeks and marked, as all present appreciated, the end of the pact between Germany and the ex-King. The moment he came to the parade ground M. Venizelos was surrounded by cheering crowds, through which a way could hardly be made for him.

He took his stand with his Ministers and a group of generals, among whom were the commanders from the Peloponnese, the troops forming a hollow square. The Bishop held up a silver Bible in the sun and word for word after him 5,000 soldiers and officers repeated the oath. The general commanding the First Army Corps then spoke in soldierly fashion to the troops and loud cheers were raised for the King, for M. Venizelos, and for the protecting Powers, the Allied Armies, and their great leaders. Immediately after, to the strains of a march from the military bands, a large group of officers marched past M. Venizelos at the rigid salute with swords bent low. These were officers of the Athens and other garrisons in Old Greece who had supported the ex-King, but they made the salute loyally and without restraint of any obvious kind. Then came the Cretans from the front, who were cheered like heroes. The splendid bearing of this Cretan regiment has been a revelation to the city and has had a profound effect on the ex-King's officers, whose respect has turned naturally to M. Venizelos as the founder and organizer of these troops, who have fought, too, for their country.

Later in the morning there was a service for fallen officers and men of the National Defence Forces, at which Allied officers were present. Extraordinary scenes took place in and outside the cathedral, the people shouting with frenzy. "Vive France" as General Regnault passed. Inside the cathedral even loud cries were raised for M. Venizelos, the people struggling to get merely a glimpse of him, and when his troops defiled through the chief streets they were covered with flowers.

The Greek Government has decided to adopt the British system in regard to the procedure which regulates the relations between the Cabinet and the Crown. The King will no longer have separate conference with members of the Government, who will henceforth communicate with the Royal Palace through the intermediary of the Prime Minister.

The agitation in the Peloponnese has been completely settled.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD SQUARE" WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

SLANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[32

"ASAHI BEER."

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

TEL. NO. 230 or 155.

BRINGS SWEET SLUMBER TO NERVE-WRECKED PEOPLE.

That old devil, Insomnia, is the greatest booking agent on earth. The result of his never-ending labour is so great that it required thousands of sanatoriums and hundreds of insane asylums to take care of his bookings. The overflow he sends to prisons, workhouses, and graveyards.

Insomnia is a grave disease; it means that the great nerve system and the real life of the body is impaired and the diseases should be healed promptly by proper treatment.

Your nervous energy is like a bank account. If you use it up faster than you add to it you overdraw your account. Therefore if you suffer from nerves, have sleepless nights, brainfag, or lack of ambition caused by overwork, worry, over-indulgence in alcohol, tobacco, or from excess of any kind, go to your chemist and get a bottle of Sargol Tablets and take two after each meal and two just before retiring at night. Good-bye to despondency, "hump," and "blues."

You will eat well, sleep well, and feel splendid all the time. Sargol will enable you to draw every atom of strength, blood, and nourishment from the food you eat. It excels all Nerve Foods, tonics, wines, etc., as the results it gives are permanent and lasting.

Don't suffer with your nerves any more, get back your old-time strength and energy by taking a little Sargol.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

[57.7

PARLIAMENT AND NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

BUREAUCRACY *v.* DEMOCRACY.

SELECT COMMITTEE PROPOSED.

In the House of Commons recently, Major Godfrey Collins moved "That this House is of opinion, in view of the continued growth of expenditure, taxation, and debt, that a committee be appointed, consisting of members of this House, with power to review all national expenditure, examine Ministers and officials and report to the House." He said the National Debt was increasing at the rate of £182,000,000 a month, and a year hence would be over £6,000,000,000. The re-entry of the House of Commons into the field of public finance was bound to have a salutary effect. The great Chancellors of the Exchequer of the past, such as Pitt and Gladstone, would have treated the House of Commons very differently. They would not have palmed off dummy estimates on the country. Control of expenditure was the supreme object of the House, but in the present situation this control could not be exercised because the necessary knowledge was deliberately withheld. Publicity in these matters, he contended, was not a danger, but a safeguard. The increasing use of the Press by the Government had diminished the power of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Day by day Ministers gave the the Press information for their private use, exchanging news for views, creating an atmosphere for their proposals, and leaving the House of Commons in the cold until they asked for money. The House of Commons had become merely an instrument for registering decrees and providing supplies. Was this the moment, he asked, when the authority of all Governments was being questioned and when the spirit of revolution was abroad, to deprive representative institutions of their legitimate functions, so exposing them to the criticism of the people? (Cheers.) What was the main issue? Was bureaucracy to triumph over democracy? The Mesopotamia Report was an instance of bureaucracy; the bureaucratic spirit was in the ascendant to-day; witness the growth of officialdom and the interference of the Government in the rights of individuals.

MR. ASQUITH AT THE TREASURY.

Mr. Marriott, in seconding the motion, said he regretted exceedingly that Mr. Asquith ever left the Treasury, for from the moment of his departure the deluge began. When the right. hon. gentleman ceased to be Chancellor of the Exchequer the expenditure was £150,000,000. In the following six years the annual expenditure increased by about 25 per cent., and in the last year of peace the estimated expenditure—that for 1914-15—was £207,000,000. Some of the causes of that increase were approved, at any rate platonically, by every party in the House. A contributory cause was the fact that the Treasury unfortunately had become a great spending instead of a controlling Department. The congestion of the business of the House, the increasing omnipotence of the Executive over Parliament, and the growing independence of the administrative Departments had been favourable to the growth of uncontrolled expenditure.

A DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Montagu moved to substitute the following amendment for the motion:—"That, as a first step towards the better control of the public expenditure, it is expedient to appoint a Departmental Committee to consider and report what changes are necessary in the forms in which Estimates and Accounts are laid before this House to make them effective for that purpose; and, further, that it is expedient to appoint a Select Committee on Parliamentary procedure." He said he was in no way hostile to the motion. But he thought the best course to pursue was to appoint a Departmental Committee, with an admixture of expert business men, to decide, once and for all, as to the proper form in which the Estimates should be presented to the House; and a Select Committee to consider, in the light of the information supplied by the Departmental Committee, the best method of investing the House with financial control. It was in order to reinforce the House of Commons that he suggested a Departmental Committee. He would be willing to incorporate words to ensure that there should be a majority of members of the House of Commons upon it.

Dr. Macnamara said that to present token votes for the Navy had been the only possible course in the circumstances; but, without pledging himself in any way, he agreed that the question whether some more detailed information could be given was worthy of consideration. During the war, particularly in its early days, contracts had to be made in a form for which the only justification was to be found in the urgency of the position; and sometimes expenditure had to be incurred, and was rightly incurred, to meet a situation which never arose. If the House could, without reducing the instant readiness of fleets and armies, stop any public expenditure of a wasteful and useful kind and improve and extend the system of checking war expenditure, they would serve the highest ends of patriotism by making it possible to continue more vigorously and effectively the prosecution of the war.

Mr. T. Cecil said that the most effective Committee would be one of real business men, who, as it were, would be constantly looking over the shoulders of the officials in the Departments. Short of that, he saw no course but to put real business men into the Departments for the supervision of the details of administration.

Sir Tudor Walters said that slowly, but surely, the powers of the House over finance were being whittled down and taken away, and the Executive of the day, instead of being the servant of the House, was becoming its master. (Hear, hear.) The supporters of the motion wanted, and were determined that the House should

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

EMOLUMENTS AND REWARDS.

Mr. Bonar Law, in answer to a question by Mr. Joynson-Hicks, has issued the following particulars regarding certain persons mentioned in the Mesopotamia report:—

Lord Hardinge (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), £2,800—Promotions or rewards since November 22nd, 1915: K.G., March 24th, 1916.

General Duff (unemployed), unemployed pay £1,000 per annum and £100 good service pension—Promotions or rewards since November 22nd, 1915: G.C.S.I., January 1st, 1916.

General Nixon (unemployed), unemployed pay £900 per annum and £100 good service pension.

Sir W. Meyer (Financial Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council), rupees 80,000 per annum.

General Barrow (Member of Indian Council), salary as member of Council £1,000 per annum, unemployed pay £900 per annum, good service pension £100 per annum—Promotions or rewards since November 22nd, 1915: G.C.S.I., February 22nd, 1916; was appointed member of Council on vacating military Secretaryship at India Office in January, 1917.

Surgeon-General W. Babtie (Director of Medical Services at the War Office), those laid down for Director of Medical Services in India—at the rate of 2,700 rupees a month—Promotions or rewards since November 22nd, 1915: K.C.M.G., May 2nd, 1916, on the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, dated February 24th, 1916, for valuable services rendered as Director of Medical Services, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

Surgeon-General Hathaway (Deputy Director of Medical Services of the Western Command), those of a Deputy Director of Medical Services in India of 2,200 rupees a month.

---

have, effective control over the financial policy of the Government, and if that were not given now in a peaceable manner they would pursue their agitation until what was desired was obtained. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lough said the White Paper relating to war contracts was a sufficient justification for the motion. The whole of that paper was an admission of the most extravagant expenditure, and of a constant series of mistakes made by Ministers and Departments throughout the war.

MR. BONAR LAW ON HIS DUTIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—My hon. friend who moved the amendment said it was impossible for me to fulfil the duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer with the other duties which I am trying to carry out. There is a good deal in that criticism, but I should like to say that I certainly should not continue to be Chancellor of the Exchequer if I did not think that I was capable of performing the duties. I have no object in doing it on any other terms. In the first place I am not fond of work. For the last 25 years at least I have never done anything which I could either persuade somebody else or pay somebody else to do for me (laughter), and in the second place if we are influenced by personal position—I suppose we are—the House will at once see that my position is improved by being Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that I can have no object in continuing to hold the post the moment I cannot fulfil its duties.

As a matter of fact I have been unable to give the time which I should have liked to give to my duties in the War Cabinet, and I think the result will be that the Prime Minister—we discussed it in the last few days—will find it necessary to make other arrangements, and probably to have an addition to the Cabinet to do the work which, if I were free, I should be able to do.

No one who is Chancellor of the Exchequer can fail to have a feeling, which I know is almost universal in the House, that the scale of expenditure now is something appalling, and that we have the right to be assured that it is not greater than it ought to be. I should be the last man to quarrel with the view that the House of Commons should have control in matters of this kind. The suggestion has constantly been put forward that the Government and the House of Commons were independent bodies and hostile. I say for myself, and other Ministers have said the same, that the moment the House of Commons comes to regard the Government as not representing them Ministers would cease to hold their offices.

I propose that we should appoint a Select Committee for two purposes. First, to consider whether additional control can be obtained, and in what way it can best be obtained, as a permanent arrangement; and, secondly, to do at once what was done by those Cabinet Committees of which my right hon. friend spoke; that is, to go into the Departments, examine the methods of expenditure, and make recommendations either to the House of Commons or to the Departments. That is my proposal. It is not a shirking motion in any sense, and it only carries out what is my own view, that we ought to do something more to satisfy not merely the House of Commons, but the country, that we are doing all we can to get value for the money we spend. As regards the terms of reference, I cannot give them to-day.

In reply to questions the Chancellor of the Exchequer added that the Committee would probably consider at once, whether there should be a change in the form of accounts. The terms of reference would require very careful thought, and he suggested that they should be agreed upon between the Government and ex-Ministers and the House generally. At the time when a motion was made to set up the Committee the House would have the terms of reference before them, and would have an opportunity of considering both matters.

Major G. Collins having expressed his thanks to the right hon. gentleman for having met the wishes of the supporters of the motion very fairly, the adjournment of the debate was agreed to.

RUSSIA'S PROBLEMS.

QUESTION OF FINLAND.

[FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

There are two national questions that are now causing some embarrassment to the Provisional Government, and multiply the complications that hamper the progress of the Russian democracy. These are the questions of Finland and the Ukraine. The case of Finland is peculiarly regrettable to friends of Finnish freedom. The generous action of the Revolutionary Government in making it its first care completely to restore Finnish Constitutional liberties has not met in Finland with anything like an adequate response. There are historical reasons for this. Finland throughout the period of her union with Russia has held aloof from the Russian people, has resolutely turned her eyes to the west and ignored the east. The aloofness had acquired a strong tinge of hostility during the last twenty years of oppression under the old *régime*. This hostility has not disappeared; it has become rather more insistent since the liberation of Finland.

Inveterate ignorance of Russia, aggravated by indiscriminate hostility to Russia, is the chief explanation of the complete lack of wise generosity displayed by Finland in its dealings with the Provisional Government and the revolutionary Russian people. In the Finnish Diet the majority are Socialists, not because the majority of the Finns are convinced Socialists, but because at the time of the elections the Socialist party represented the most energetic form of protest against Russian oppression. The Government elected since the revolution is also dominantly Socialist. The Finnish Socialist party has put forward a demand for the complete separation of Finland from Russia. That is an academic demand, but it must be admitted that the policy pursued by the Diet and the Government, in spirit and effect, points very much in the same direction. The Socialists of Finland do not make common cause with the Socialists of Russia. They demand internationalism from the Russian Socialists, but in their own actions display the narrowest form of nationalism. The Diet has, it is true, passed bills granting Russians in Finland equal rights, just as the Finns have equal rights with Russians in Russia, and also repealing the oppressive restrictions established by Finnish legislation on the Jews. But the Government refrains from presenting these bills for sanction. It holds them as an argument in its bargaining with the Russian Government on the revision of the Constitution. The Finnish Government disputes the authority of the Russian Government to assume the place formerly occupied in the Finnish Constitution by the Emperor-Grand Duke, whose sanction alone gave validity to the laws passed by the Diet. The Finnish Government holds that the right to sanction laws should be placed in the hands of a Finnish Government responsible to the Diet. The Russian Government objects that it has no right to agree to such a radical change in the Constitution without the authority of the Russian Constituent Assembly, and in the meantime relations between the two peoples are growing more strained.

MUTUAL IRRITATION.

There is no need to recount the numerous pin-pricks which cause mutual irritation. But one very important question now under discussion is that of a loan to prevent a further fall in the rate of the rouble, which, from a normal average of 266 marks (Finnish) for 100 roubles, has now gone down to 138. The persistent fall in the rouble is due not only to general causes, but to the peculiar Finnish atmosphere, and to the fact that German agents in Finland are circulating a considerable quantity of false money. Numerous Russian residents in Finland, troops of the garrison, and sailors of the fleet are placed in a very unpleasant position, for not only is the official rate of the rouble low, but in practice it is extremely difficult to buy Finnish marks even at a much lower rate. The Russian Government tried to raise in Finland a loan of 250,000,000 marks to steady the exchange, the money to be spent mainly in Finland in paying for war orders and maintaining Russian troops. The Financial Committee of the Diet has voted against the loan, and it is very doubtful whether the Diet will approve it.

A delegation of Socialists from the All-Russian Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates went specially to Helsingfors to expostulate with their Finnish comrades. The Finnish Socialists were unyielding, but deferred their final answer. Their demand that the Russian Government should pledge as security for the loan the Russian telegraphs, railways, and other property of the Russian State in Finland has aroused great irritation, even among advanced Russian Socialists. The Russians are mortified by the fact that the country which has not supplied troops for the war, and has, in fact, suffered less from the war than most neutral countries, should in the hour of trial fail to support the people from whom it received liberation. The arguments of the Finns are that they dread the instability of the present Russian Government; they fear reaction and new oppression; they wish to place themselves under international protection, and are trying to seize the opportunity given by the present condition of Russia to exact strong guarantees for their freedom. A more immediate occasion for the insistence of the Finns is the frequent interference of the recently established soldiers' and sailors' committees of the local Russian garrison in Finnish internal affairs. Here there is real and definite cause for discontent, for they have actually tried to browbeat their own middle classes and terrorise the Diet by threatening to use against them Russian soldiers.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

The whole position is extremely unfortunate, because the Finns, by their own shortsightedness, are damaging their own interests and harming the cause of the small nationalities. The Finns, however their constitution may ultimately shape itself, will always be neighbours of the Russian people. A little patience, a little sympathy, a little generosity now would have proved directly profitable to the Finns in the long run, whereas their present policy is sowing the seeds of bitterness and suspicion that will render the task of mutual adjustment far more difficult in the future. Those who warmly sympathise with both peoples cannot but deeply regret the present misunderstanding.

"READY FOR A REVOLUTION."

SPANISH REPUBLICAN LEADER'S INTENTION.

PRO-ALLY AIMS.

Señor Lorroux, the Spanish Republican leader, has authorised Mr. H. J. Greenwall, the *Daily Express* Special Correspondent, to make the following declaration:—

"At the moment when the Spanish Liberal party is split in twain, and when at any moment there may be dissension in the ranks of the Conservative party, the Republicans are not only united but have with them the Socialist and Reform parties. Although universal suffrage in Spain is a farce, we have succeeded in our endeavours, and are preparing for a political revolution.

"The army's discipline is broken, and cannot be restored under the present *régime*. The formation of juntas among the officers was a protest against the King trying to form an army of his own. We believe that we have the strength, we are ready, and we are intelligent enough to take advantage of the present situation.

"We want to organise for peace. That must come sooner or later, and we want Spain to play her part in international politics. The Russian revolution has had a loud echo in Spain.

"I am strongly pro-Ally. Three days after the declaration of war I stated that Spain should fight on the side of France.

"Soon after the beginning of the war I was in France. I was in Paris when the first Boche bomb dropped a few paces from me. On my return the pro-Germans organised a great hostile demonstration at Irun. My secretary was injured, but since then I have brought those who called me 'traitor' to my side—the Allies' side.

"I have given the Allies' Commission all possible information."

Señor Lorroux, who is one of the most remarkable men in Spain, is the leader of the movement against the Government.

He was formerly a sergeant in the Spanish army, and first came into prominence in 1900, when he was sent to Barcelona to organise the general strike provoked by the prolonged persecution of the Anarchists. He became leader of the Barcelona irreconcilables, and was elected to the Cortes in 1901. Later he had to spend several years in exile in France and South America.

REICHSTAG OPENED.

PRESIDENT ON THE DUTY OF DEFENCE.

According to a Berlin telegram, the Reichstag was opened on July 5th with a speech by the President, who said:—

"The war continues to rage. What a shocking amount of misery and distress would have been spared the world if our enemies had agreed to the magnanimous offer of the Kaiser and our allies to find a peace which would preserve the honour and interests of all nations! Our enemies' war aims to-day are the same as then—namely, the disruption and destruction of Germany and her allies. It is the duty of us all unanimously to resist them with all our power and to defend Germany in the future, cost what it may."

The Reichstag discussed the first reading of the Bill providing for a credit of 15,000,000,000 marks (£750,000,000). The Minister of Finance, Count von Roedern, said:—Our monthly war expenditure from February to May was 3,000,000,000 marks (£150,000,000), as compared with the British daily war expenditure of £7,800,000. The increase is due to expenditure on arms, munitions, relief, and the payment of interest. The latest war loan, amounting to 13,120,000,000 marks (£656,000,000), far exceeded our expectations, but such an achievement was possible owing to the greater possibilities for making profits and to savings. By June 21st 96 per cent. of the amount subscribed had been paid in. The gold reserve in the Reichsbank on June 15th had risen to 2,533,000,000 marks (£126,650,000), in spite of the export of the metal, but since then it has decreased by 76,000,000 (£3,800,000). Gold in the form of jewelry and coins must be handed to the Reichsbank.

The *Vossische Zeitung* states that, at a discussion by the Constitution Committee of the Reichstag on the question of the electoral rights of the Federal States, the Socialist Herr Landsberg said that the Reichstag system of franchise must be introduced into all the Federal States. "We refuse" (he said) "to allow foreign countries to interfere in our internal affairs, but the enemy must be deprived of the pretext that Germany is a bulwark of barbarism."

Herr Kreth (Conservative) declared that a general, equal, and secret franchise was out of the question for Prussia. "Prussia" (he said) "is not easily to be won over to democracy. The Prussian electoral law must preserve its Prussian character, and the Reichstag has no right to interfere in the electoral laws of Federal States."

Herr Müller (Meiningen) defended the right of the Reichstag to interfere, and this view was also supported by members of the National Liberal Party.—*Reuter.*

"HOW TO HURTLE."

(1) Grip you pen AT THE POINT OF BALANCE AND IMMEDIATELY COME TO THE SLOPE, TAKING YOUR OWN TIME.

(2.) Fill in the application form appended below with your name and address and whatever amount you can afford (always remembering that "HURTLING" is not a donation but a monthly investment) AND COME TO THE ORDER.

(3) Obtain scissors, or other suitable edged implement, and UNFIX the form.

(4) Place the form in an envelope (IT'S SCABBARD?) not forgetting to enclose your note or cheque and address it to:—

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association.

(5) Dispatch the envelope and STAND EASY.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,
HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
Queen's Building, Hongkong.

I enclose { Cheque / Notes } to the value of $.....

and shall be glad if you will enrol me as a member of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, by the rules of which I hereby agree to abide.

Signature.....

Address .....

[998

WEATHER REPORT.

On August 30th at 11.15.—No returns from Japan or Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased moderately at all stations reporting; it probably remains highest over Japan. The trough has disappeared; areas of relatively low pressure are situated to the east of the Philippines and N.W. of Haiphong.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 71.80 inches, against an average of 65.56 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	S.W. or variable winds, moderate to light; fine generally.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 30th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.74	29.70	29.71
Temperature ...	90	78	88
Humidity ...	65	95	64
Wind Direction...	West	calm	West
„ Force ...	2	0	1
Weather		c	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th 90

Lowest open-air Temperature on 30th 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 31st August to 6th September.

Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time (High Water)	Height	H'kong Mean Time (Low Water)	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	31	m 7 45	7 7	m 1 9	3 3
	Sept 1	8 58 a	4 9	2 45 a	0 9
Satur.	1	m 8 37	7 8	m 2 5	2 7
		9 25 a	5 3	3 31 a	1 0
Sun.	2	m 9 28	7 7	m 2 55	2 2
		9 55 a	5 7	3 55 a	1 2
Mon	3	m 10 18	7 2	m 3 45	1 3
		10 28 a	6 1	4 29 a	1 7
Tues	4	m 11 9	6 7	m 4 33	1 7
		11 4 a	6 3	5 0 a	2 2
Wed	5	0 3 a	5 9	m 5 22	1 7
		11 44 a	6 5	5 59 a	2 7
Thurs.	6	1 6 a	5 2	m 6 14	1 9
				6 56 a	3 2

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH,
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
FAMED FOR 60 YEARS
Sold in two to Stores throughout the World. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
CURE FOR ASTHMA
1617-1

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.
742

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER NEW, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.
THERAPION No. 3
FOR CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOST VIGOR, &c.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 2/9.
SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LAGLERSTED CO. FAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON.
A CURE FOR YOU
TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.
BEWARE OF NAMELESS IMITATIONS.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPORTS,
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
Is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS
with which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, $12 per annum. Postage $2 to any part of the World

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.
Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.
For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to Agents:
HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. Tel. 42.
J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.
793

P. & O. S. N. CO.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA ...	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 1st Sept., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOKSANG"	... Sunday 2nd Sept. 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG	Wedday, 5th Sept., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 8th Sept., 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.
MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.
HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers
Telephone No. 215. [6

R.M.S.P.
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,
Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex 10. 20

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. "CHINA"
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.
SEPT. 5. AT 1 P.M.-NOV. 16. 1917.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.
73]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.
All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO
Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S.	"ARAKAN"	16th September.
S.S.	"TJISONDARI"	15th October.
S.S.	"BINTANG"	17th November.
S.S.	"TJIKEMBANG"	16th December.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building Managing Agents [62

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE
STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD"
JOINT SERVICE
Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO
Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

Steamers	Tonnage	to sail.
"VONDEL"	10,000	... 1st Sept.
"ORANJE"	8,000	... 12th Sept.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	... 26th Sept.
"OPHIR"	8,000	... 10th Oct.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.
For further particulars please apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.
352] JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

Shipbuilders, Salvors, Repairers, Boilermakers, and Mechanical Engineers.
Graving Dock 787ft. by 88ft. by 34ft. 6in.
Patent Slipways taking vessels up to 6,000 tons.
Electric Crane lifting up to 100 Tons.
SHIPS
ENGINES
TAIKOO DOCK
BOILERS
MOTORS.
Agents for John I. Thornycroft & Co., Limited. Mr. Roxburgh, Messrs. Thornycroft's Representative, is at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.
The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hongkong, Ltd.—Butterfield & Swire, Hongkong, China and Japan, Agents. Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone 212.
[25

THOS. COOK & SON.
TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.
OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT
TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
669

VISTORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

Mr S. Aitken	Capt R. Innes
Mr G. E. Anderson	Mr E. M. Joseph
Mr & Mrs H. A. Baxter	Mr M. R. de Journel
Mrs E. R. Bellilos	Dr F. T. Keyt
Mr P. W. Bell	Mr H. Krek
Mr W. Bertenshaw	Mr & Mrs C. Lauritzen
Mr R. J. Birbeck	Mr G. Guidon—Lavallée
Mr J. D. Birrell	Mr & Mrs F. G. Leach
Mr S. T. Bitting	Mr & Mrs J. J. Leiria
Mr & Mrs A. L. Bouse	Mr A. Linbird
Capt & Mrs Branch	Mrs. Longfield
Mr W. G Browell	Mr Leo Longinotto
Dr D. Burger	Mr G. Ludin
Mr L. A. Calderon	Mr J. R. H. Masen
Mrs C. Campbell	Mr H. E. Maslin
Mr D. E. Cappleman	Dr O. Marriott
Mr Geo. L. Courtenay	Mr J. W. Mayhew
Mr T. J. van Cleve	Mr H. van Meines
Mr Geo. E. Costello	Mr J. Merconi
Mr J. D. Courtney	Mr & Mrs G. A. Moore
Mr & Mrs G. G. Coyne	Mrs E. Nelsen
Mr F. M. Crawford	Mr & Mrs A. Nilsson
Mr G. J. M. Cruglia	Mr J. S. Nicolson
Mr & Mrs W. B. Davenport	Mr P. Ogno
Mrs F. E. Davies	Mr A. E. Panens
Mr R. Diethelan	Mr F. Pomeroy
Mr D. E Donnelly	Capt E. I. Pottinger
Mr W. A. Dowley	Mr & H. Ray
Mr P. G. Elliott	Mr G. L. Read
Mrs Y. A. Enelhamp	Mr & Mrs C. K. H. Rensen
Mr W. S. Evans	Mrs A. Rachel
Mr K. M. Featerly	Capt H. Roope
Mr C. W. Falk	Mr R. M. Sherwin
Miss Fonda	Mrs M. Slade
Mr H. Fridman	Mr H. E. Smith
Mr J. F. Gale	Mr A. W. P. Spiers
Mr A. G. Gordon	Miss A. Square
Mr V. Gouldbourn	Mr C. P. Templeton
Capt T. P. Hall	Mr F. G. Thompson
Mr & Mrs D. A. Hannibal	Mr A. L. Todt
Mr J. S. Hamilton	Mr & Mrs A. de Vries
Mr G. Harper	Mr W. T. Watts—Evan
Mrs R. Hawkes	Mr R. Weymouth
Mr & Mrs Hidden	Mr P. A. Whitney
Mr W. J. Hodge	Mr J. R. Willadsen
Mrs A. E. Hodgins	Mr Wong Fat Oh
Mr L. Hope	Mr G. G. Wood
Mr E. Houchins	

PEAK HOTEL.

Mr & Mrs Benneins	Lt. & Mrs Macaulay
Mr D. K. Blair	Mr & Mrs Machle
Mrs Briand	Mrs Marshall
Mr & Mrs A. E. Carleton	Miss McEwan
Mr & Mrs F W. Cary	Miss Menzes
Mrs Chassain	Hon. Mr C. T. Mo. Messer
Misses Correa	Miss Myer
Mr L. de N. Correa	Mr Nascomito
Mr & Mrs L. A. Cossart	Mr & Mrs F. G. Nightingale
Mr A. David	Mr & Mrs Oudt
Sir W. Rees Davies	Mr V. L. Perkins
Capt & Mrs Douglas	Miss Potts
Mr & Mrs Dubois	Comdr. Read
Miss Dulmage	Mrs Ch. Ricou and children
Mr & Mrs Dunker	Mr & Mrs W. E Roberts
Mr F. W. Evans	Mr & Mrs F. M. Silva and children
Mr & Mrs Fliche	Mrs Staple Smith
Dr & Mrs C. Forsyth	Mr & Mrs V Findlay Smith
Mr & Mrs A. A. Fenton	Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith
Mr H. H. Fenton	Mr R. H. Strangman
Mrs E. Gaudiot	Miss Strangman
Mr T. C. Gibson	Miss Stubbs
Rev Griffith	Mrs Sousa and children
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale	Mr Traflora
Dr & Mrs Hooker	Maj.-Gen. Ventris
Mr F. B. Johnson	Mrs Ventris
Sir Ellis Kadoorie	Lt.-Col. John Wardle M.P.
Mr Toorvald Kring	Mr G. E. Wetton
Mrs Landry	Col. Young
Miss Longrill	
Mr & Mrs A. Lembelet	
Mr & Mrs Neil MacIntyre	
Capt & Mrs Vieria de Mathos	

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs R. Almond	Mr J. Joseph
Miss Anderson	Mr G. Kawada
Mr J. R. F. Flynn Anderson	Mr F. B. Kincard
Mr J. H. Austin	Mr & Mrs Leffy
Mr Bannerman	Mrs Lissman
Mr G. Bannerman	Mrs Liddell
Mr W. J. Beggy	Mr A. E. Makin
Mr & Mrs G. Blair	Mrs McAinsh
Mr B. J. Boughton	Mr J. McArthur
Mr W. Budge	Mrs Motlee
Dr & Mrs W. Chockson	Mr W. Morley
Mr & Mrs T. S. Cheng	Mr E. Moran
Mrs Christiansen and child	Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mr M. E. Cogle	Mrs C. J. Paris
Mr T. B. Cuinouse	Mr & Mrs C. B. Richardson
Mr J. Davies	Mr & Mrs Stewart and family
Mr. Finlayson	Mr J. Sim
Mr & Mrs Gregory	Mr E. M. Steigi
Mr & Mrs Haumes and children	Mr E. W. Smith
Mr & Mrs Wm. Jackson	Mr J. R. Smike
Mr B. James	Mrs Stewart and children
Mr J. W. Jones	Mr & Mrs Ventura
	Mr & Mrs Underwood

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions of Cod Liver oil.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.
496

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

63

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 2nd Sept., D'light.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 2nd Sept., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 2nd Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 4th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 6th Sept., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS, Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	4th Sept., at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY,	7th Sept., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

2

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

A.P.C.A.R. LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents

24

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if calling about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	§ SHIDZUAKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WED'DAY, Sept., at Noon.	12th
	§ INABA MARU Capt. Higo	12,500	MONDAY, Oct., at Noon.	8th
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.				
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.				
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.				
KOBE	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda,	9,600	SUNDAY, Sept., at 11 A.M.	23rd
SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.	§ KITANO MARU Capt. Cope	16,000	MONDAY, Sept., at 11 A.M.	3rd
	§ HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser	16,000	SATURDAY, Sept., at 11 A.M.	15th
	§ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Irisawa	21,000	SATURDAY, Sept., at 11 A.M.	15th
MOJI AND KOBE	PENANG MARU Capt. Kushibiki	10,000	SATURDAY, Sept.	1st
	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Kamada	8,000	SATURDAY Sept.	8th

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE, Nos. 292 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons		Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI.,	7th Sept
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR.	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	16,000	FRI.,	5th Apr.,
SIBERIA MARU	16,000	MON.,	15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI.,	25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR.,	10th Nov.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500	Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200	"
SEIYO MARU	14,000	"

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

67

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, $135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, $150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU"	FRIDAY,	14th Sept., at Noon
"HAWAII MARU"	WED'DAY,	26th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	2nd Sept., at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU"	THURSDAY,	6th Sept., 10 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	9th Sept., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745

49

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

(ON A HOLIDAY)

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

(INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS).

24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 3.00 P.M.	...
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.00 P.M.	...
	4.30 P.M.	...
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays	
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 PM.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 30TH AUGUST, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai ...	$125	$575/80, sal.		£23/- int. a/c 1917
INSURANCES.—				
Canton	$50	$320		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$133		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$300		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	£5	T. 140		15% int. account 1916
Unions	$100	$300, sellers		$60 for 1915
Yangtszes	$60	$190		$21 for 1915
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$81		$5 int. a/c 1916/17
		$17½, sales		$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15			
Indo China Pref.	£5	$35		6/- for 1916
Do. Def.	£5	$89		50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$29		$2.10 for year ending 30-4-17
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	$100	$92		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$29		5 Ps. for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$75		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$113½		$5 and bonus of $6 for 1916
Shanghai Docks ...	Tls. 100	T. 78		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16
LAND, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	$100	$88		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$97½, buyers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$85, buyers		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation ...	$75	$115		$6.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$6, buyers		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$33		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$72, buyers		$3 int. account 1917
COAL.—				
Langkats	G10	Tls. 14, sel.		Tl. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Shells	£1	108/-, buyers		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspians	£1	32/-		9/- for 1915/16
MINING.—				
Kailans	£1	40/-, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30-6-17
Raubs	£1	$2.60, sellers		None since 1916
Tronoh	£1	25/6		4/- int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 160, sel.		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 15		T. 0.30 for year ending 30-11-16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd. ...	Tls. 50	T. 42		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 128, sel.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-16
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 5½, sellers		Nil for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Borneos	$12	$6½		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$4½		None since 1906
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$8	$23		$3 for year ending 31-7-16
		$7, buyers		80 cents for 1916
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7.10, sales		$3 for year ending 28-2-17
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48½		$2 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ices	$25	$149		$1 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$26½		
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10½, buyers		$1 for year ending 31-5-17
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$5, sales		9% int. a/c 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$9, sellers		7% for year ending do. [30-4-17
Do. New	$1	$0.90		35 cents for year ending 31-5-17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterboats	$7	$13		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$6		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6½, sellers		

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.50 c.d.	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$11.40	25 p. c.	—
Clonealy	$1	Oct.	$2.50	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.25 x.d.	55 p. c.	—
Kempas	$2	June	$8.40	40 p. c.	25 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$3.05	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.75	30 p. c.	—
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.90 c.d.	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sungei Kruit	$2	Jan.	$4.70	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah ...	$10	Dec	$22.50	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London ...			2.6½		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	August 30th
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/-⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	3/-⅛
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	3/-⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/-⅛
Credits, at 4 months sight	3/1⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/1⅛
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	417½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	420
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	71½
Credits at 60 days' sight	...
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	...
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	...
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank bills, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days' sight	...
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	40
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	143½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	128⅜
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	70⅜
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	5⅛ pm F.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	5 ⅞ pm F.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	51⅜
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.60 n
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$38.30
BAR SILVER, per oz	45⅛d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 „ „ ...	$0 14 „
Canton .....20 „ „ ...	$0.70 Discount
Canton .....10 „ „ ...	$0 00 „

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Frawley Coy. at the Theatre Royal.—"Twin Beds."

TO-MORROW.

Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

9.15 p.m.—Frawley Coy. at the Theatre Royal.—"Bought and Paid For."

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JULY to DECEMBER 1916.
With INDEX, Price $7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office

"COMMANDER"

"Commander" is not only superior in size – but also in quality

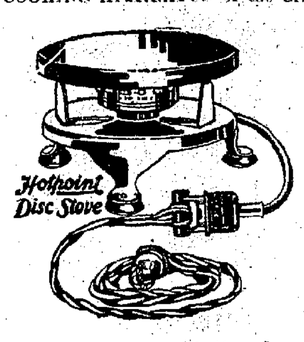
Conveniently packed:— 20 large Cigarettes in a flat packet and 50 large Cigarettes in a round tin

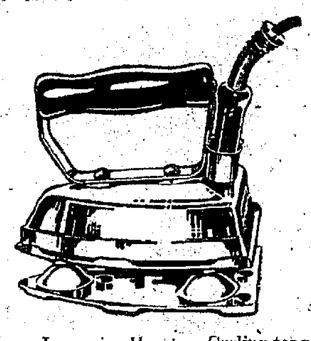
Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [15

In this Sultry weather ELECTRICITY is a BOON and a BLESSING to men, but more especially to Ladies; Fans are all right, but there are other Blessings—The HOT POINT fills the bill.

We have just received a new consignment of ELECTRIC HEATING AND COOKING APPARATUS of the LATEST AND MOST UP TO DATE DESIGN.





Toasters, Grills, Kettles, Irons, Sauce-pans, Immersion-Heaters, Curling-tong heaters, Hair dryers, Shaving pots, etc.

A visit to our Show-Room at No. 14, Des Vœux Road will interest you.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
HONGKONG. 27

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (¼ Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000
(¼ of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot.
General Manager } A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings
5, Chater Road Tel. No. 2352.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [635

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital...	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	
£1,500,000, at 2/-	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DOWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, F. C. Butcher, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed „	... ...	1,125,000
Paid-up „	... ...	562,500
Reserve Fund „	... ...	600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Port Louis (Mauritius), Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bhara, KualaLumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 15,000,000
Reserve Funds	„ 5,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE SOMBABAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK

LONDON BANKERS:
—Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
(N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA.
GOVERNMENT BANK.
(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
SHANGHAI; NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsuhsien, Linchi, Linteing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtau. TAITUAN; Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KUNIYANG, PEKING, Kaihua Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [859

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central Victoria, Hongkong
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C